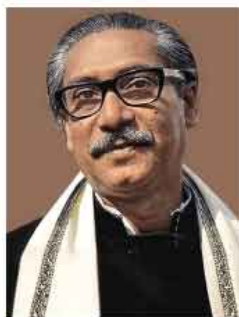


Bangladesh And Global Studies

Class Eight



World Health
Organization



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NATIONAL CURRICULUM AND TEXTBOOK BOARD, BANGLADESH

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Bangladesh and Global Studies

Class- Eight

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Preface

The aim of secondary education is to make the learners fit for entry into higher education by flourishing their latent talents and prospects with a view to building the nation with the spirit of the Language Movement and the Liberation War. To make the learners skilled and competent citizens of the country based on the economic, social, cultural and environmental settings is also an important issue of secondary education.

The textbooks of secondary level have been written and compiled according to the revised curriculum 2012 in accordance with the aims and objectives of National Education Policy-2010. Contents and presentations of the textbooks have been selected according to the moral and humanistic values of Bengali tradition and culture and the spirit of Liberation War 1971 ensuring equal dignity for all irrespective of caste and creed of different religions and sex.

The present government is committed to ensure the successful implementation of Vision 2021. Honorable Prime Minister, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Sheikh Hasina expressed her firm determination to make the country free from illiteracy and instructed the concerned authority to give free textbooks to every student of the country. National Curriculum and Textbook Board started to distribute textbooks free of cost since 2010 according to her instruction.

The following subjects namely, sociology, history, civics, economics, geography and populations has been presented in a combined way rather than in an individual manner to prepare the book entitled **Bangladesh and Global Studies**. As a result, the students will gain complete knowledge of the society and environment, history-heritage, culture, socio-economic-political condition and global issues of Bangladesh. It is expected that the students will be turned in to citizens with complete civic values by practicing these issues following the cherished tradition of Bangladesh. They will get an opportunity to develop themselves as conscious citizens. They will be able to enrich their world of knowledge comparing to global issues. They will be expected to possess the life-skills with a view to dealing with different issues of the society.

I thank sincerely all for their intellectual labor who were involved in the process of revision, writing, editing, art and design of the textbook.

Prof. Narayan Chandra Saha

Chairman

National Curriculum and Textbook Board, Bangladesh

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Chapter One

Colonial Age and the Liberation War of Bengal

Though the European Traders came to Bengal for the purpose of trade and commerce, they came into our state power later. Among them, the British East India Company went a step ahead in competition. At that time, they ascended the throne of Bengal by defeating the *nawab* of Bengal-Bihar-Orissa, Siraj Ud-Doula in 1757. The rule of the English continues in Bengal till 1947. Thus, the system of government which came into power in 1757 in Bengal is called colonial rule. The rule of the English from 1757 to 1947 is known as colonial age.

By the end of this chapter we will be able to-

- Explain what colony is,
- Realize the importance of expansion and termination of colony,
- Describe the arrival of the European colonizers to Bengal and expansion of trade,
- Explain the causes of the establishment of English rule in Bengal,
- Explain and evaluate the activities of English rule,
- Explain the characteristics of the East India Company,
- Describe the socio-economic condition of Bengal during the reign of East India Company,
- Realize the influence of English rule,
- Explain the characteristics of British rule,
- Explain the idea of upsurge in Bengal,
- Explain how Pakistan came into being after the end of Anti-British Movement,
- Evaluate the impact of British rule,
- Realize the importance of upsurge in Bengal,
- Describe The Independence of Bengal and thus to become patriotic.

Lesson-1: The arrival of the Europeans in Bengal and the background of colonial rule

If any foreign power establishes its rule over any occupied country, generally it is not termed as colonial rule. In a colonial system, the foreign occupying forces do not come to exercise their power permanently. They know very well that leaving all their territories one day they will have to go back from where they came. But as long as they govern the country, they send a huge amount of money and riches to their own countries. After a certain period when the local agitated people raise their voice against their rule and exploitation or if they think that it is no more convenient to exercise power over a foreign country, they go back. This kind of imposing rule over any foreign country by the occupying forces is known as setting up a colony. And this system of government is called the colonial rule. The British rulers occupied Bengal first and then the Indian sub-continent and started to rule over. Their ruling system is similar to the aforesaid definition. For this reason, the British rule, exercised in Bengal and India, is known as the colonial rule.

Long before the arrival of the British, some other external forces started to arrive Bengal. The reason was the attraction of wealth and riches belonging to this fertile country. The Aryans arrived in Bengal before the Christian era. But they did not exercise their ruling power here. The Maurya emperor of India Ashoka the great occupied the northern part of Bengal in 300 BC. At that time, the northern Bengal known as Pundra Bardhan Bhukti became the province of the Mauryans. After the Maurya rule, the Gupta dynasty takes over the rule of India. During the next four centuries, the North Bengal and some parts of South-East Bengal came under the rule of Gupta dynasty. In 7th century, after the fall of the Guptas, the first independent state was established in the then Bengal. King Shashanko, the independent Bengalee king, did not rule for long. After his death great anarchy had been prevailing for almost one hundred years. In Sanskrit, this age is known as the age of *Matsyanaya* (the age of anarchy). Then a long lasting Bengalee state was established in the middle of the 8th century. The Bengalee Pal kings reigned for almost four hundred years. After the fall of the Pals, Bengal went under the rule of the foreigners again at the end of 11th century. Coming from Karnatak of Southern India, the kings of Sen Dynasty occupied the throne of Bengal.

The rule of the Sens came to an end at the hand of the external Muslim forces. Turkish Military ruler Ikhtiaruddin Muhammad Bakhtiar Khiljee occupied a small section of Bengal after defeating the Sen king Lakshman Sen. The Nadiya region to the west of Bengal and some parts of Northern Bengal were under the

reign and control of Bakhtiar Khiljee from 1204 to 1206 AD. After that East Bengal was under the rule of the Sen rulers for a long period. But through the reign of Bakhtiar Khiljee, the rule of the Turkey Sultans was made easier. Bakhtiar Khiljee died in 1206. From 1206-1338 A.D. the Muslim rule was expanding throughout Bengal. By this time, three provinces for the Muslim Sultans of Delhi were established in three sections of Bengal. These provinces of sections were called 'Iqleems' in *Farsi* (the Persian language). These were respectively 'Iqleem Lakhnauti' established in Northern Bengal, 'Iqleem Satgaon' in Western Bengal and 'Iqleem Sonargaon' in Eastern Bengal. In 1338, the ruler of Sonargaon Fakhruddin Mubarak Shah rebelled against the Muslim Sultans of Delhi and declared independence. Thus, he established the system of having an 'Independent Sultan' in Bengal which lasted for 200 years. In 1538 this independent *Sultanate* came to an end. Though the Sultans were non-Bengalee rulers; they exercised good governance and nobody returned to his own country. Before that foreign Mughals occupied Delhi. Mughal Emperor Humayun occupied Gaura in Northern Bengal i.e. 'Iqleem Lakhnauti' in 1538 AD. But he could not establish Mughal rule in Bengal then. Because the Afghan ruler of Bihar, Sher Khan Sur, drove Humayun away first from Bengal and afterwards from India. In this phase, the throne of Bengal went to the hands of non-Bengalee Afghans.

The Mughals organized themselves in India again. In 1576 during the reign of Emperor Akbar the great, many parts of Western Bengal and Northern Bengal came under the reign of the Mughals. But they could not occupy Eastern Bengal i.e. today's Bangladesh very easily. The twelve Zaminders of East Bengal, popularly known as '*Baro Bhuiyan*', resisted Mughal attacks in a body. Man Singh, the commander of Mughal emperor Akbar, tried to defeat Isha Khan, leader of the Baro Bhuiyans, but he could not. In 1610 during the reign of Emperor Jahangir, Mughal Subedar Islam Khan defeated the *Baro Bhuiyan* and occupied Dhaka.

Thus the Mughals took the possession of Bengal. This foreign Mughal rule continued till the middle of the 18th century. In 1757, with the fall of Nawab Siraj-Ud-Dawla in the battle of Plassey, the rule of the Mughal dynasty finally came to an end. In this period, the power of ruling Bengal was captured by another foreign force. Thus, the European powers started to rule over this territory.

Activity -1 What is Colonial Age? Explain it.

Activity-2 Name the rulers of Bengal from 300 BC to Colonial Age in order of succession.

Lesson-2: The expansion of European trade in Bengal

We all know that the economic condition of some European countries flourished for the discovery of mineral resources, expansion of sea-trade and development in technical and commercial fields. As a result of this, a powerful trade revolution started from 14th century. Then, the internal economic condition and economic organizations of those countries started to be stronger. So it became important for them to look for raw materials and markets for selling their products.

In 1498, Vasco-de-Gama, a Portuguese sailor reached Kalikot port of South India. This incident gave a chance for other countries to contest in the competition of expanding trade and commerce in India. Al Bukark, an experienced sailor, captured the entire trade of India by taking control of the Indian Ocean.

A peace agreement was signed in 1648 among some European warring nations. This agreement is called West Fallieres Accord. Peace was restored after the signing of this agreement and as such many European nations set out for trade and commerce with new vigour and energy. India became the target of many of these nations. Silk and many other fine clothes and the different spices of Bengal were the chief attractions for them. This brought about a momentum in the trade of Bengal after a long time. Export income of Bengal stood at about 2 lac pound or 18 lac taka only from England during 4 years from 1680-83.

The foreign merchants established big industries and earned a huge profit; they could do so by combining their capital with technical knowledge and by employing local workers to work hard. With the passage of time, English merchants became more important than the Portuguese. Besides, the French, the Danish and the Dutch merchants also established industries and conducted business in Bengal. We can have a short description of foreign merchants' investment and business even from the description of the foreign tourists. French tourist Barnyard wrote in 1666 'The Dutch sometimes employed 07-08 hundred workers in their silk factory at Kashimbazar.' The English and the merchants of other nations also conducted business of this type. French tourist Barnyard also mentioned 22 thousand bales of Silk were produced every year only at Kashimbazar.

Running business in this way, the English merchants realized that they would get maximum facilities if they could make Permanent Settlements. During this time, European trade centres at Kolkata, Chandan Nagar, Chuchura and Kashimbazar started to flourish rapidly. With the flourishing of their trade centers, the English merchants also started to smuggle capital from Bengal before the Battle of Plassey and during the tenure of Mir Zafar and Mir Kashim. Clive himself proudly informed the British Parliament of this abundance of wealth.

William Hejey, came at Hoogley in 1682 as the governor of the English companies in Bengal. At that time, many of the Mughal employees of Bengal became corrupted regarding revenue collection. The British Companies incurred great financial loss due to this corruption. Comprehending the situation Hejey wrote a letter in 1686 to the king of England King James II convincing him to send soldiers from England to take preparation for battle. The Mughal had fought several battles with the English from 1687 to 1690 and finally the English could ensure their commercial benefit. They got permission for running their business as well as keeping their soldiers. At the same time, the British established their province over other contesting European powers.

Activity-1 Make a list of the European Powers that came to India.

Activity-2 How did William Hejey gain business opportunities for the English?

Lesson-3: Causes of victory of colonial powers in Bengal

After the death of Nawab Alibardee Khan, his grandson, Sirajuddawla, was crowned Nawab at the age of 22. Just after his coronation, he had to face two major problems. One was the difficult task of facing the English with their increasing power and addressing the attacks of Marathas; the other was to resist the conspiracy of his Eldest-maternal aunt Ghasety Begum, the commander-in-chief Mir Jafar Ali Khan and some other close associates. Siraj had also to face a third opposition. A power-greedy Indian business community emerged at big business centers with the expansion of economic activities. The Marwarees who came to Bengal from Rajputna belonged to this community. They also joined the English in the plot against the Nawab for their commercial benefit. The result of this was the defeat and tragic death of Nawab of Bengal-Bihar and Orissa at the battle of Plassey and the defeat of Bengal at the hands of English. Thus began the era of direct colonial rule in Bengal. Now we need to look back once again to understand the causes of colonial rule.

1. The people of Bengal had been the victim of oppression and exploitation during long reign of foreign rulers except for 200 years of *Sultanee* rule. So they held negative attitude and indifference to their rulers. The death of the Nawab and the end of independence had no impact on them.
2. As a result of capital outflow the poverty of the people was very acute and a total inertia prevailed in the village communities. So, the people had no interest in utilizing the opportunities created by the expansion of trade.
3. The people had neither political nor social ability to comprehend the increasing economic and military power of the English.
4. The internal intrigue and conspiracy among rulers of Bengal were too deep-rooted for the young and inexperienced Nawab to face.

Activity Narrate the reasons for establishing colonial rule in Bengal.

Lesson- 4 & 5: The exploitation of East India Company and the impacts of the British rule

Some countries of Europe had strong naval power. They aimed at expanding trade and commerce. The eastern countries of the world like India were their target. With this purpose, 'The British East India Company' was established in England in 1600 A.D. This company established a commercial base at Hoogley in 1651 and at Kashimbazar in 1658. 'The Dutch East India Company' also entered Bengal in 1630, but could not survive in the face of competition with 'The British East India Company' and so 'The Dutch Company' left India after some years and proceeded towards Indonesia-Malaysia. The French also arrived in Bengal in 1664 and established 'The French East India Company.' This company made a strong base at Chandan Nagar and Chuchura. The French were also defeated three times by the British Company and left India ending their 100-year old trade and proceeded towards Indo-China.

'The British East India Company' started to strengthen their hold gradually and at one time they started to influence the administration of the Nawab. Nawab Alibardee Khan died in 1756. After his death, there arose a dispute about the heir to the throne among the members of Nawab family and the aristocrats of the court. The officers of the British East India Company took advantage of the dispute. The British traders joined the conspirators against the young Nawab. Prominent among these conspirators were Ghosety Begum, Mir Jafar, Mir Kashim and some members of rich elite like Umichand, Jagat Sheth and Raj Ballav. Watson and Clive, two British commanders made most of the internal conflicts. They brought soldiers from Madras and occupied Kolkata. After this, Clive wanted to occupy the Nawab's capital at Murshidabad and with this

purpose faced the Nawab's army in a mango orchard at Murshidabad. The Nawab's old commander Mir Jafar betrayed the Nawab in the battle of Plassey held on 23rd June, 1757. Thus the Nawab of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa was defeated in the battle. The Nawab was brutally killed. Though Mir Jafar was made Nawab after this, the real power was exercised by the cunning and daring British Commander Robert Clive. At last Clive officially got the 'Dewani' meaning the ownership of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa from the emperor of Delhi in 1765 A.D.

The task of collecting revenue went to the hands of the English after they had got the 'Dewani' of this area. The English also had their control over administration. Clive continued dual administration in Bengal for some period. Dual administration (diarchy) was a peculiar system. In this system, revenue collection, military control and running the administration were in the hands of the British. The Nawab was an administrator only by name. As a result, the Nawab got powerless responsibility and the Company got power without duty.

The Diarchy was an extreme curse for the people of this country. The English, after getting authority of collecting revenue, increased the amount of tax on the subjects and they gave maximum pressure to collect additional tax. Apart from this, the country faced a great famine due to draught for 3 years. This famine is known in history as the "Chhiyattorer Monontar" meaning the famine of Bengalee year 1176. Million of people died in this famine. This amount was one third of the total population of the then Bengal.

The prominent governors of 'East India Company' at the initial stage were: Lord Wellesley, Warren Hasting, Lord Kornwalish, Lord William Bentink, Lord Hardinge, and Lord Dalhousie. They adopted different plans to make English rule permanent in India. Though they worked to exploit the people, even then the countrymen were benefited by some of their work e.g. Railway, steamer, postal

and tele-communication. The major works of the English rulers are given below:

1. Land and revenue management was given to the British Governor General according to Indian administration law passed by British parliament in 1786.
2. A class of Zamindars was created by implementing 'Permanent Settlement' in 1793 and those Zamindars always remained loyal to the British.
3. British authority in the control of administration was ensured.
4. Administrative offices, educational and commercial institutions were shifted to Kolkata from Murshidabad. This shifting made Kolkata an important city. Later, Kolkata was made capital of Bengal officially.

But it is true that English governors like Lord William Bentinck and Lord Hardinge took steps to expand education, stop early marriage and to introduce widow-marriage. They also introduced the practice of modern science. Besides, they co-operated with Bengalees like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Biddasagar in their attempts to eradicate some social superstitions including 'Sateedah' which means that widow will also be burnt with her dead husband. Thus, a new educated civil society emerged in the country, but the greater Bengalee community was oppressed by the British rule.

The British East India Company did not stop even after getting the control of Bengal-Bihar-Orissa. The Mughal Empire faced a crisis after the death of emperor Aurangzeb. Some Nawabs and local kings started to contest the power of the Mughal Empire. Thus, the throne of Delhi became weaker consequently. Company army officers tried to expand their control in different fields.

A mutiny spread among sepoys in different barracks of British controlled reign in 1857. Sepoy Mongol Pandey and habildar Rajob Ali led this mutiny in Bengal. The rulers of different areas of India who wanted freedom joined their

hands with the sepoys in this mutiny. Some of these groups are Queen Lakshmibai of Jansey and Tatiya Tupee of Moharastra. Delhi-monarch Bahadur Shah Jafar also supported the sepoys. But the English could control this mutiny as they had sophisticated weapon-skilled soldiers. Their tricks and barbarism also helped them to this effect. After this incident, Indian Rule Act was passed in the British Parliament on 2nd August, 1858.

Activity What is the famine of 'Chhiyattar'? Explain its causes.

Lesson-6: The Movement against the East India Company and the British rule

The rule of East India Company came to an end with the promulgation of Indian Rule Act. State power of India was given to the British king. One minister of the British cabinet was appointed as the secretary of state for India. He would run the administration of India with the help and suggestion of a 15-member advisory board. According to this law, the governor general was called 'Viceroy'. The Viceroy was representative of the British King. Lord Canning was appointed as the first Viceroy. In this way, the British Govt. established their total control over India in 1861. The British parliament instructed the Indian Govt. to form a representative parliament. A declaration was also made to form a Bengal parliament. The function of the Bengal parliament started from 1st February, 1862. At first, this parliament had 12 -members; the number of members was increased to 21 in 1892. During the initial stage there was no provision for these members to be elected by voting. Later on, this parliament became a democratic institution and this system was then introduced throughout India including Bengal. But, the control of the British Govt. over this parliament remained intact.

In 1853 the British Govt. decided to divide Bengal into two provinces. Demarcation was made to this effect in 1903. The division of Bengal in 1905 is the result of this plan. East Bengal got a separate identity from this date.

A great majority number of people during the British rule (1858-1947) were farmers; on the other hand, a small minority was the privileged Zamindar class.

The number of people connected with cottage and small industries was very few. Agriculture, the backbone of economy was almost ruined during the British rule. The same was the case with the weaving industry which was once very famous. The business community of Bengal was not organized. The condition of Bengal in industry was also not worth mentioning. The women-folk lagged behind due to social norms and superstitions. The middle class society also could not become powerful. At that time, Britain was the richest country of the world while India was a British colony and a place of exploitation.

Activity How was India ruled by the English during the reign of the East India Company?

Lesson 7 & 8: Renaissance in Bengal and Emergence of the State of Pakistan

The English wanted to make their rule stronger. With this intention they started to create an English educated class that would remain loyal to them. Warren Hasting established Kolkata Madrasa in 1781. The purpose of establishing this madrasa was to satisfy the Muslims by creating job opportunities as the Muslims were broken hearted because of losing their state. For the same reason, Sanskrit College was established for the Hindus in 1791. A new inspiration aroused the local people for coming in touch with modern education. People started to question the age-old beliefs, norms and culture. Movement against 'Sateedah' started from the Hindus; opinions were formed in favour of 'Widow-marriage'. The country witnessed a new tide which was limited but very effective in changing the age-old beliefs of the people. English missionary Sir William Kerri kept himself attached in various social activities apart from active preaching of Christianity. He was a pioneer in composing Bengalee Grammar, setting up printing machines, publishing newspapers, preparing school textbooks and many other important social works. In this sequence, the British established schools throughout the country. Some colleges were also established for higher studies. At last Kolkata University was established in 1857 as a seat of higher education and research.

The establishment of a Printing Press at Shreerampur in 1821 also played a positive role in inspiring the people of Bengal. The printing press facilitated the printing of books and thus to spread out education among the educated people.

The sensitive people now started to cast their attention to the development of the society. They started to criticize the injustice of the rulers and in the same way they made self-criticism about the injustice of the society. Many came forward to mould public opinion by publishing newspapers in Bengalee language.

Though this renaissance/reawakening of Bengalee people happened at Kolkata city, the entire Bengal witnessed its indirect result. The flourishing of nationalistic feelings inspired by patriotism is another hallmark of modern education during colonial rule. The desire for independence and democratic rights started to spring up in people's mind.

The Anti-British Movement took its final origin due to the planning of the partition of Bengal in 1905 AD. But the British rulers wanted to convey that the reason behind was the benevolence of the country. That time, the periphery (boundary line) of Bengal was very large. Eastern Bengal, Western Bengal, Bihar and Orissa constituted the greater Bangla. So, it was difficult for the Kolkata based British rulers to exercise good governance in remote regions. For this, development work in Eastern Bengal, Bihar and Orissa was not possible. In 1903 British Viceroy Lord Curzon proposed that Bengal would be divided into two provinces for the sake of exercising good governance. A new province named East Bengal would be formed declaring Dhaka its capital. The control of this province would be in the hands of a Lt. Governor.

Though there were logical grounds, many of the Kolkata based educated Bengalees expressed their doubt in this Govt. decision. They thought that dividing Bengal the British rulers wanted to breach the communal harmony between the Hindus and the Muslims. Most of the people of Eastern Bengal were Muslims. They thought that with the emergence of a new province, development work would be strengthened. But the educated Hindu leaders protested against the division of Bengal. For this reason the gap between the two communities increased. Indian National Congress was the only non-communal Indian political organization. But most of the great leaders of congress were Hindus. They raised their voice against the partition of Bengal without consulting with the Muslim leaders. So, a new calculation arose among the Muslim leaders that

they would need a political platform of their own to secure their demands. Consequently in 1906 AD an organization named 'Muslim league' was formed in Dhaka. The intention of the British was materialized. The conflict between the two sects was made clear after the division of Bengal in 1905 AD. The Bengalee Hindu leaders increasingly insisted upon the British that partition of Bengal would not be wise. They started some movements which are Swadeshi Movement, Non-cooperation movement, Swaraj movement and armed revolution. Through these movements, patriotism grew among the mass people of the country and they became united.

It is undeniable that a gap was widening between the Hindu and the Muslim leaders. Many educated Bengalees expressed their view that the British had a different intention behind the partition of Bengal. They wanted to weaken the people breaking the inter-communal harmony so that they (mass people) could not form any united movement against the British. This ill-purpose of the British was almost fruitful. Nevertheless, an anti-British Movement was formed throughout the Whole Indian Sub-continent. At that time, the main leadership has been shifted from the Bengalee leaders. The British started to apply 'Divide Bangla rule Bangla' formula to divide the Bengalee leaders again. As a Consequence, Indian National Congress was being counted as the political group of the Hindus and Muslim league was being known as the political organization of the Muslims. Due to this attitude, several clashes occurred between the Hindu and Muslim leaders and among the general people of the two sects. As a matter of fact, the non-communal attitude was reducing from the political arena of this country. Bengalee leader A.K.Fazlul Huq placed the formula of dividing India on the basis of a two-nation theory in 1940. A.K. Fazlul Huq tabled this formula at a Muslim league conference held in Lahore. At this, the people of Bengal were divided on the basis of their religion Muslim or Hindu. India was divided in 1947 on the basis of the two-nation theory of Lahore proposal. At the far end, efforts were also made to keep Bengal undivided but the election in 1946 and the riots in Kolkata and Noakhali made it impossible. East Bengal became independent from the British as a part of Eastern Pakistan. But this was not the true independence of the people of Eastern Bengal. The Pakistani rulers enforced their torture and exploitation over the people of

Eastern Bengal. Truly speaking, the people of East Bengal had to start their movement again from the 14th August, 1947 to achieve independence in the real sense.

Activity-1 Write down the names of ten social reformers in Bengal.

Activity-2 Name the institutions which play an important role in Bengalee renaissance.

Activity-3 Explain the causes of nullification of the division of Bengal.

Activity-4 Explain the causes of division of India.

Exercise

MCQ

1. Who established Independent Sultanate in Bengal?

- a. Nabab Siraj-Ud-Dawla b. Nabab Aliwardi Khan
c. Fakaruddin Mubarak Shah d. Ikhteer Uddin Mohammad Bakhteer Khiljee

2. The tenure of one hundred years after the death of King Shashanko is called the Age of Matsyanaya, because -

- i. mere anarchy prevailed in the country
ii. larger fishes swallowed up smaller ones
iii the rulers were incapable of good governance.

Which one of the following is correct?

- a. i & ii b. ii & iii
c. i & iii d. i, ii & iii

Read the following stem and answer the questions No. 3 and 4.

Asha's grandfather narrated a historical event to her. He told the Nawab of Bengal was liable for his ruling system but he had to depend on another authority for bearing the expenditure.

3. Which picture of governance is reflected here?

- a. Nawabi rule
- b. Dual administration
- c. Subedari rule
- d. British rule

4. As a result of circumstances narrated in the stem-

- i) economic flourishing occurred
- ii) people were in a great loss
- iii) rebel attitude developed

Which one of the following is correct?

- a. i
- b. ii
- c. iii
- d. i, ii & iii

Creative Question

Nabinpur lagged behind in education. As a result, people of this locality lagged behind in all fields. An influential and wealthy person of the locality established a primary school, a high school and a college. People of the locality gradually became educated. The people of that locality became socially conscious within the span of several years. Rayhan, an educated youth of the locality, made people conscious about female education, human rights and basic rights.

- a. Who was appointed the first Viceroy in India?
- b. Why did a great famine occur in this country in the Bengalee year of 1176?
- c. What happened in Bengal in 19th century which is similar to the situation narrated in the stem? Explain.
- d. "The steps of development workers like Rayhan paved the way of independence of India" - Justify this statement.

Chapter Two

The Liberation War of Bangladesh

On the basis of 'Two-Nation Theory' two states called India and Pakistan emerged in 1947. East Bengal was made a province of Pakistan only on the similarity of religion, though there were dissimilarities in geographic position, language and culture. This new state could not bring any freedom in the life of the people of East Bengal. Only the rulers were changed and the people of East Bengal got ruled by a new foreign ruler. Later, a new independent Bangladesh emerged in 1971 through many movements, struggles and much sacrifice. We become absolutely free from foreign rule. As an independent country the history of the emergence of Bangladesh is eventful.

By the end of this chapter we will be able to-

- Express the reactions of the people and political leaders after the election of 1970,
- Know the inner meaning of the Historical Speech of 7th March and explain its importance and influence,
- Narrate the hellish killing of 25th March, 1970, and realize its dreadfulness,
- Mention the Declaration of Independence of 26th March,
- Give description of the preparation for the Liberation War and the formation and functions of the interim government,
- Describe the formation of *Mukti Bahini* and assess the role,
- Describe the role and functions of the Anti-liberation forces,
- Explain and evaluate the nature of assistance of Bengalees in Liberation War,
- Assess the role of the outer world,
- Analyze the significance of the joint forces,
- Give description of mass-killing and torture of Pakistani Army during the Liberation War,
- Tell the story of surrender of Pakistan Army,
- Explain the significance of the Liberation War,
- Be regenerated with patriotism, nationalism and democratic zeal.

Lesson-I: Background of liberation War

A general election was held in Pakistan for the first time in 1970. But the Pakistani Army ruler started conspiracy without handing over power to victorious Awami League. They postponed the session of the national assembly several times. This made the president of Awami League, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, call for non co-operation movement from the beginning of March, 1971. On the 7th March, 1971 he also addressed the people to build fort in every house. As a result the preparation of independence of the Bengalees started. On the other hand, the Pakistani armed forces started brutal mass killing on 25th March. On 26th March Bangabandhu declared the independence. Henceforth the resistance and independence of the Bengalees started. The government formed at Mujibnagar conducted the war for nine months and at last the Bengalees became victorious on 16th December, 1971.

On one side Awami League started to take preparation for accepting power and on the other side Zulfikar Ali Bhutto started a conspiracy to nullify that. He created a new crisis in the politics of Pakistan by declaring that he would boycott the National Assembly to be held at Dhaka. The people of East Pakistan reacted angrily at this declaration. They took spontaneous part in all activities demanding the handover of power. Students played a pioneering role in this movement. Besides, teachers, professionals and women organizations also came forward to join the movement. Meetings and the procession were held everyday from the beginning of March, 1971 and people attended in huge numbers. Being motivated by the conspiracy of Bhutto President Yahya Khan suspended the holding of national assembly on 1st March to delay handing over power to Awami League. Scheme of all-out movement was declared that day in the parliamentary meeting of Awami League. People extended their spontaneous support. Thus, another chapter of Liberation War of Bangladesh started which is called 'Non co-operation movement'.



First Flag of Independent Bangladesh

On 2nd March, 1971 leaders of Chattra League hoisted the flag of independent Bangladesh in a big gathering at Dhaka University.

The Awami League declared 'Hartal' in Dhaka city on 2nd March and in the whole country on 3rd March. On 2nd March, at 11am. Leaders of Dhaka University Chattra League and leaders of DUCSU (Dhaka University Central Students Union) jointly hoisted the flag which was inscribed with the map of the country. This flag inspired us during our liberation war. Full non co-operation movement started from 3rd March and continued up to 25th March. Students' action committee was formed on 3rd March. At this, the movement became stronger. Students' action committee pledged total confidence under the leadership of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and gave declaration of independent sovereign Bangladesh.

Being afraid of this step, Yahiya Khan in a radio speech on 6th March convened the session of National Assembly on 25th March. The undisputed leader of Bangladesh, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, however, could not become satisfied with this declaration of Yahya Khan. A public meeting was convened on 7th March at Racecourse ground (today's Suhrawardee Uddyan) with a view to declaring a programme for a greater movement.

Activity Give a pen picture of the conspiracy of Pakistan and the preparation of the Liberation War by the Bengalees.

Lesson-2: Historical Speech of 7th March and the Bengalees Preparation for Liberation War



7th March Speech of Bangabandhu

In his speech of 7th March, Bangabandhu gave the declaration of running the country's administration as the elected party. He did this according to a consensus of Awami League leaders. He instructed the people to maintain non cooperation with Pakistan Govt. and declared the closure of courts, offices, educational institutions for an indefinite period. We know that a sovereign country is ruled with money collected in the form of tax and revenue. In his speech, he declared, "There shall be no payment of tax and revenue till my country is liberated." By observing the activities of Yahya Khan and his associate Bhutto from 1st March, 1971, Bangabandhu could understand that they would not hand over power willingly. So, he asked the people to take preparations to launch a liberation war. Side by side he also attempted to solve the problem through dialogue. To make the people ready for achieving independence by war, he told them— 'Form an action committee in each village, each area under the leadership of Awami League. Remain ready with what you have.' In his speech he also said to the people, "Make a fort in each house. You will have to face the enemy with what you have." This was a clear indication of liberating Bangladesh by guerrilla warfare. In his speech, Bangabandhu used "Bangladesh" in the presence of 10 lac people and thus he finalized the name of the future new state. The significant side of Bangabandhu's speech was that he wanted to make people ready for war, for freedom and independence, although he did not make any direct comment about independence. He openly gave a call to fight for independence when in the later part of his speech he said, "This struggle is the struggle for our freedom, and this struggle is the struggle for our liberation." Actually this was the clear declaration of independence by Bangabandhu.

In the speech, Bangabandhu did not turn his back against the path of dialogue to settle the problem. About participation in the session of National Assembly on

25th March, he gave four pre-conditions:

1. Withdrawing martial law.
2. Handing over power to people's representatives.
3. Inquiries into mass killing by the army.
4. Taking the soldiers back to the barrack.

He instructed all to continue non-cooperation movement till these demands were met. Pakistani martial law administrators under the leadership of Yahiya Khan did not accept Bangabandhu's democratic demands and as a result the movement for liberation became momentous.

The 7th of March speech of Bangabandhu was the document of liberation to the Bangladeshis. This speech inspired all the people of the country to fight for liberation. This speech united the people and encouraged them to make maximum sacrifice for the country. It magically transformed the Bengalee masses into a nation of heroes. So, many people think that this speech is an unprecedented example in the political history of the world. After this speech, the united people took active part in the non-cooperation movement and spontaneously took part in the fight for freedom. Schools, colleges, offices, mills and factories of the whole country were closed at the order of Bangabandhu. Agitated people started to resist Pakistan's forces in different places. There was no collection of tax and revenue. The control of Bangabandhu was established everywhere except in the cantonments. Bangladesh was then governed not by the Governor's house, cantonments or the secretariat, but by the house of Bangabandhu at Dhanmandi 32. This house became the office of the Govt. The work of implementing other instructions of Bangabandhu was being done by the party secretary Tajuddin Ahmed at Awami League headquarters. Realizing the gravity of the situation, Yahiya Khan arrived in Dhaka on 15th March and proposed negotiations with Bangabandhu. Negotiation started on 16th March. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto also came on 22nd March and took part in the negotiation. Finding negotiation futile Yahiya Khan and Bhutto left Dhaka on the night of 25th March. The wrath of the Pakistan Army fell upon the Bengalees at midnight that day. Pakistani soldiers mercilessly killed many innocent Bengalees on that black night.

Activity-1 Describe the conspiracy of Pakistan and the preparation of Bengalees in the context of Liberation War.

Activity-2 Write in short your idea about the non cooperation movement of 71. You will write what you have learnt about this from classroom discussion and studying this chapter.

Activity-3 You all will listen to 7th March speech of Bangabandhu in your classroom. Now you will write your opinion about this.

Lesson-3: The Hellish Genocide of 25th March

Genocide conducted by Pakistani soldiers on the night of 25th March, 1971 in the then East Pakistan was named 'Operation Search Light.' Though this operation started on the night of 25th March, its preparation had started from the beginning of March. A ship named M. V. Swayat loaded with arms and weapons reached Chittagong port from West Pakistan on 3rd March. President Yahya stayed at Dhaka from 15th-24th March in the name of discussion with Bangabandhu, but actually he stayed at Dhaka to supervise the preparation of 'Operation Search Light.'

According to 'Operation Search Light', the responsibility of conducting genocide in Dhaka city was given to Major General Rao Forman Ali of Pakistani army. According to the plan, Pakistani soldiers wanted to take control of EPR headquarters at Peelkhana and Rajarbag Police Lines. The primary responsibilities of the soldiers were to attack Dhaka University, Dhaka Engineering University, to arrest Bangabandhu, to control telephone exchange, radio, television, state bank, communication system of Dhaka city and to arrest Awami League leaders and to seize the arms of all Bengalee soldiers of Rajshahi, Jessore, Khulna, Rangpur, Syedpur and Comilla cantonments and all members of EPR, Ansar and Police departments. To keep Chittagong port and other important



Mass killing at Dhaka University

settlement under their control was also the target of Pakistani soldiers. Outside Dhaka, this operation was conducted by General Khadem Hossain Raja. The head of this operation was Lt. General Tikka Khan.

Pakistani soldiers came out at the streets from Dhaka Cantonment at 11.30 pm. on 25th March. A procession in support of liberation became the first target of Pakistani soldiers at Farmgate. At the same time, attack was carried on at Peelkhana and Rajarbagh Police Lines. Bengalee soldiers tried to resist Pakistani soldiers; but they had no arm and preparation capable of resisting the planned attack of well armed soldiers. As a result, Pakistani soldiers mercilessly killed many of them on that night. Attack was conducted in the halls of Dhaka University at dead of night.

Pakistani soldiers entered Iqball Hall (now Jahurul Huq Hall) and Jagannath Hall and killed many innocent sleeping students. They conducted mass killing also at Dhaka Hall (Shahidullah Hall), Rokeya Hall and University residential area. 10 teachers and 300 students and employees of Dhaka University were killed during the genocide in March. The railway slums near Jahurul Huq Hall were on fire and the result of this was heavy destruction. 7-8 thousand innocent people were killed on the night of 25th March.

Pakistani soldiers conducted attack in the cantonments, EPR base and in other places outside Dhaka city and killed a good number of people. In this way, the Pakistani soldiers could take the control of all police and EPR settlements from the beginning of 'Operation Search Light.' Many innocent persons were killed in these areas.

According to the plan of 'Operation Search Light', the Pakistani soldiers arrested Bangabandhu from his 32 no. Dhanmondi house at 1.30 am. on 25th March (at the start of 26th March). Before being arrested, Bangabandhu declared independence and gave a clarion call to his countrymen to launch war.

Activity -1 Dramatize the genocide conducted under 'Operation Search light'.

Activity -2 Describe the frightening picture of 'Operation Search Light'.

Lesson-4: Declaration of Independence by Bangabandhu on 26th March

The declaration of Independence by Bangabandhu on 26th March was a very significant event in the history of Liberation War. What did Bangabandhu say in his declaration of independence? He said, “This is perhaps my last speech. Bangladesh is independent from today. I urge upon all the people of Bangladesh to face the occupation forces with all what you have. You will have to carry on the war till the last soldier of Pakistani force is driven away and ultimate independence is achieved.” (The Bangladesh Gazette, 15th Amendment of the constitution, 3rd July, 2011).



Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

This declaration was sent to Chittagong by wireless. The Awami League leaders of Chittagong came forward to broadcast this. There were some enthusiastic and patriotic employees at Chittagong radio centre. They converted Kalurghat Relay Station into the 'Independent Bengalee Revolutionary Radio Centre'. Abdul Hannan, general secretary of Chittagong Awami League, broadcast this message of declaration on behalf of Bangabandhu at noon on 26th March. Major Ziaur Rahman read out the declaration of independence on 27th March from the same radio centre on behalf of Bangabandhu. This declaration of independence broadcast by the wireless centre created inspiration and expectation in the people at all levels. The Liberation War got a real shape with the declaration of independence on 26th March.

Though the preparation of Liberation War of Bangladesh was sporadic at the initial stage, gradually it turned into a civil war. The members of Army, EPR, Police and Ansar joined all types of people, such as farmers, workers, students and young men in this war.

Activity Write briefly about Bangabandhu's declaration as well as other declarations relating with independence with the help of your teachers.

Lesson-5: Preparation of Liberation War and the Formation of Temporary Mujibnagar Government

The Govt. of People's Republic of Bangladesh formed during Liberation War was known by different names. This is sometimes called "Temporary Bangladesh Govt." and again it is sometimes called "Exile Bangladesh Govt." But this is widely known as 'Mujibnagar Govt.' The Liberation War was conducted and independence was gained under the leadership of Mujibnagar or Bangladesh Govt.

Mujibnagar or Bangladesh Govt. was formed on 10th April 1971. The cabinet was formed and the declaration charter of independence was officially approved on the same day. Bangabandhu's declaration of independence broadcast on 26th March was also officially approved that day. Members of Mujibnagar Govt. took oath on 17th April, 1971. The oath taking ceremony was conducted by Professor Yusuf Ali.

Awami League chairman Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was the president of Mujibnagar Govt. (official commander-in-chief of the armed forces). Syed Nazrul Islam became vice-president (acting president and commander-in-chief of liberation war during the absence of Bangabandhu) and Tajuddin Ahmed became Prime Minister. Other three ministers were: Finance Minister M. Monsur Ali, Home, Relief and Rehabilitation Minister A.H.M. Kamaruzzaman, Foreign Affairs and Law Minister Khandaker Mushtaq Ahmed.

Activities of Mujibnagar Government

Activities of Mujibnagar Govt. can broadly be divided into two types: a) Civil administration b) Military activities.

For the conduct of administration in each country there are different ministries and different directorates under these ministries. Mujibnagar Govt. had also ministries and directorates. These are: Defense, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Industry and Commerce, General Administration, Establishment, Local Govt., Health and Family Planning, Information and Broadcasting, Home Affairs, Relief and Rehabilitation, Parliamentary Affairs, Agriculture and Technology.

Bangladesh was divided into 11 administrative zones. Members of parliament or the leaders of Awami League were given the charge of their respective areas. A nine-member advisory board under the leadership of Tajuddin Ahmed was formed with the objective of establishing national unity during Liberation War period. Apart from Awami League leaders, senior leader Mowlana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhasani, Communist Party chief Moni Singh, NAP (Muzaffar) leader Muzaffar Ahmed and Congress leader Monoranjan Dhar were the members of this advisory board. Besides, planning commission of Mujibnagar govt. was also formed with Dhaka University Prof. Dr. Muzaffar Ahmed Chowdhury as its chairman.

Activity Describe Mujibnagar Government.

Lesson-6: Formation of *Mukti Bahinee* and its Activities

Mujibnagar govt. started to take massive programme for the smooth conduct of Liberation War. M.A.G. Osmany was the chief general of freedom fighters. Besides, Col. (retd) Abdur Rob was the chief of staff. Group captain A.K. Khondaker was the deputy chief of staff.

11 Sectors of Liberation War: For the convenience of smooth conduct of the war, Bangladesh was divided into 11 sectors and 11-sector commanders were appointed. Each sector was again divided into some sub-sectors. The sectors are described below:

Sector No-1: Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts and area up to Feni River.

Sector No-2: Noakhali, Akhawra, Comilla district up to Bhairab railway station, Habiganj of Sylhet district, some parts of Dhaka and Faridpur districts:

Sector No-3: Akhawra, Comilla district from the east of Bhairab railway line, Sylhet, some parts of Dhaka district and Kishoreganj.

Sector No-4: Eastern part of Sylhet district, Khoyai–Sayestaganj rail line and all regions in the east and south up to Dawki road.

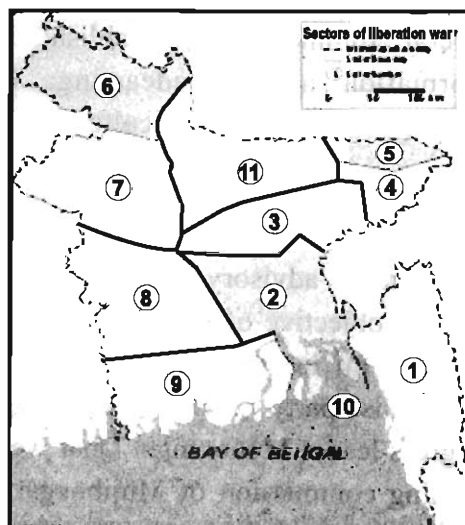


Fig : Sectors in Map

Sector No-5: Western part of Sylhet district, from Sylhet–Dawki road up to Sunamganj–Mymensingh road.

Sector No-6: Rangpur and Thakurgaon subdivisions (now district) of Dinajpur.

Sector No-7: Southern part of Dinajpur district, Rajshahi, Pabna and Bogra districts.

Sector No-8: Kushtia, Jessore, greater part of Faridpur, and up to Dawlatpur–Satkhira road of Khulna.

Sector No-9: From Dawlatpur – Satkhira road up to southern part of Khulna district, some parts of Faridpur district, Barisal and Patuakhali.

Sector No-10: Under this sector, there were naval commandos, minority ethnic groups, areas of the sea and internal naval routes.

Sector No-11: Mymensingh and Tangail except Kishoreganj.

Brigade Forces

The entire war field was divided into three brigade forces besides 11 sectors and other sub-sectors. Forces were named with the 1st letter of the commanders of the brigades. Major Ziaur Rahman was the commander of 'Z Force', Major A.K.M. Safiullah was the commander of 'S Force' and Major Khaled Mosharraf was the commander of 'K Force'.

Regular and Occasional Force

Freedom fighters were divided into two groups; 1: Regular Force and 2. Occasional (Temporary) Force.

Regular force: This force consisted of Bengalee soldiers of different units of East Bengal Regiment. They were officially named M.F. (Muktifauz). Bangladesh Govt. formed Army, Air force and Navy as the regular force during Liberation War.



Guerrilla Operation at Kamalapur Railway Station

2. Occasional (Temporary) Force: This force consisted of students, youths, workers, farmers and freedom fighters of all other levels. This force was formed as occasional/ temporary force under different sectors. The official name of this force was 'Gano Bahinee' or F.F (Freedom Fighters). Members of this force were sent to conduct guerrilla war in their own areas. Besides, 'Mujib Bahinee ' was formed with the selected workers of Chattra League. Communist Party (Muzaffar), NAP (Bhasani) and students union had their own guerrilla forces.

Regional Force: Some forces were formed in different regions outside sector areas. Prominent among them are: 'Kaderia Bahinee' Tangail), 'Afsar Battalion' (Bhaluka, Mymensingh), 'Baten Bahinee' (Tangail), 'Hemayet Bahinee' (Gopalganj, Barisal), 'Halim Bahinee' (Manikganj), 'Akbar Bahinee' (Magura), 'Latif Mirza Bahinee' (Sirajganj, Pabna) and 'Zia Bahinee' (Sundarban). Besides, a guerrilla group was formed at Dhaka known as 'Crack Platoon'. The function of the members of this guerrilla force was to blast bomb in big settlements of Dhaka city, electricity centers, Hotel Intercontinental (Now Sheraton), Banks and Television centre. Thus they raised fear in the hearts of Pakistani soldiers and Govt. Naval commanders of freedom fighters made a name in the entire world when they destroyed 10 ships of Chittagong port and 50 ships at Mongla port in just only one day. This naval operation was known as 'Operation jack pot'.

Activity-1 Point out the sectors of Liberation War drawing a map of Bangladesh.

Activity-2 Describe the formation and activities of Mujibnagar government.

Lesson- 7: Activities and role of people who were against the Liberation War

According to the then statistics, almost seven and a half crore people lived in Bangladesh and almost all of them were in favour of Liberation War. But a limited number of our people were against it. They collaborated with Pakistani forces betraying the interest of the countrymen. This opposition force wanted to use religion in their attempt to help the Pakistani forces to maintain

the unity of Pakistan. These anti-liberation forces fueled a reign of terror in the whole country by killings, looting, setting houses on fire and torturing the women. They prepared a list of the people who supported and helped the Liberation War and freedom fighters respectively. Then they handed over this list to the Pakistani forces. They tortured our people more than the Pakistani forces did.

Some organizations were formed during Liberation War. The function of these organizations was to help and assist the Pakistani forces.

Peace Committee

'Dhaka Civil Peace Committee' consisting of 140 members was formed on 9th April. Among the members of this committees were the leaders of Jamate Islami, Nezame Islami, PDP and Muslim League; all of them opposed the Liberation War. The Activities of the peace committees formed in the middle of April expanded up to districts, thanas and even up to union councils and wards level. Truly speaking, members of these committees guided the Pakistani forces in every nook and corner of Bangladesh.

Rajakar

Rajakar Bahinee (force) was formed with the direct help and assistance of extremely fanatical political parties during the Liberation War. Jamayet leader Mawlana A.K.M. Yousuf first formed Rajakar Bahinee in Khulna in the month of May, 1971. Rajakar Bahinee was later formed gradually at other places. Besides the members of Islami Chattra Shangha and other extreme religious groups, notorious culprits and unemployed youths joined the Razakar Bahenee.

Al-Badr

Members of Al-Badr were even deadlier. This Bahinee (force) consisted of students of Islami Chattra Shangha of Jamati Islami students' organization and it is the Al-Badr members who executed the Pakistani plan of kidnap, torturing and killing the intellectuals in the beginning of December.

Al- Shams

Another organization similar to Al-Badr was Al-Shams. Student fronts of Muslim League and other political parties jointly formed Al- Shams Bahinee.

Dr. Malik Cabinet

The Pakistan Govt. removed military governor general Tikka Khan and replaced him with civil governor Dr. Abdul Mutalib Malik. The Pakistan Government did this with a view to misguiding the outside world. A civil government opposed to Liberation War was formed under him on 17th September. There were ten ministers in the cabinet of Dr. Malik. They supported the military Janta and worked against Liberation War. They conducted their anti-liberation activities through speeches, reports and instructions. This government was compelled to resign on 14th December.

Activity Give a description of different parties and organizations who opposed our liberation war.

Lesson-8: The Help and Assistance from Home and Abroad in Liberation War

Bengalees living in different countries of the world during liberation period started to unite together in protest of genocide and in support of Liberation War. Expatriates living in European countries used United Kingdom as the centre of movement. Bengalees living in United States, Japan, Sweden, France, Canada and Indonesia also responded in support of the movement. They arranged meetings and seminars in protest of genocide and moulded public opinion and collected money in support of Liberation War. Some of them even went to India to take part in the Liberation War. Mujibnagar Government appointed Dhaka University Vice-chancellor Justice Abu Sayeed Chowdhury as special ambassador to mould public opinion for Liberation War in outside world. He tried to get public support and mould public opinion in support of it. Bengalee officers serving at the embassies in Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Iraq, Philippines, Argentina, India and Hong Kong were prominent among those who extended their support for Bangladesh sacrificing their life and jobs. Their resignation and allegiance to Bangladesh government made a revolution in the entire world. Representatives of 47 UN countries discussed the Bangladesh problem on the initiative of Justice Abu Sayeed Chowdhury. As a result of this, Pakistan government was compelled to suspend the killing of Bangabandhu.

Mujibnagar Govt. established two missions: one at Delhi and the other at Kolkata during the beginning of Liberation War. The first mission was established at Kolkata. Besides, Mujibnagar Government established missions also at Washington, New York and London. These missions arranged processions, gatherings, and functions and contributed to mould opinions of parliament members and in educational institutes including universities.

Some big countries of the world such as United States, the then Soviet Union, China and neighbouring India got involved in many ways with the Liberation War of Bangladesh. Among the countries, India and Soviet Union directly helped our liberation war. On the other side, China and United States favoured Pakistan.

Indian govt. criticized the genocide of Pakistani forces which started from 25th March. Indian Govt. gave shelter to about one crore refugees who crossed the border to save themselves from genocide. Indian government took all responsibilities for their food and lodging. Armed training was given to Bengalee youths in India from the last part of April and this continued up to November. Besides, India also helped to run the functions of exile government at Kolkata and to set up 'Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra' of Bangladesh Govt. Apart from this, different leaders, officers, ministers of India including the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi toured many countries to gather support and mould opinions in favour of Bangladesh. The final war started when Pakistan Air Force attacked an Indian air base on 3rd December. At this India-Pakistan war started on all India-Pakistan borders.



Refugee Camp

India recognized Bangladesh on 6th December. By that time, joint Bangladesh-India command was formed in the month of November. Joint command consisted of the members of Indian army and Bangladeshi freedom fighters. Indian people of all levels extended spontaneous support and came forward to render all possible help in our liberation war. Most of the Indian political parties, non-govt. organizations, writers, artistes, intellectuals, professionals all stood by the side of us. The Indian govt. introduced a new tax named 'Refugee tax' to meet up the expenses of Bengalee refugee camps. Four thousand officers and soldiers of Indian armed forces sacrificed their life in the battle fields for the independence of Bangladesh.

The then Soviet Union played a very significant role in favour of our liberation war. Soviet Union was with Bangladesh from the beginning till the end of our liberation war. The Soviet president Podgorni wrote a letter to President Yahya in the beginning of April to stop genocide in Bangladesh. Soviet Union decided to prolong cease fire when war finally broke out on 3rd December. Their aim was to give joint command, necessary time and opportunity. The Soviet Union used its right of veto in UN Security Council to maintain cease fire at any cost till the joint command could capture Dhaka. Their aim became successful.

The Govt. policy of United States supported Pakistan during the liberation war of Bangladesh. In the beginning, US Govt. helped Pakistan by giving arms and support. But US opposition parties supported our liberation war. US Govt. had to give financial support to Bengalee refugees living in India under the pressure of internal opposition parties.



Visiting refugees camp by Edward Kennedy

India-Pakistan war broke out on 3rd December in 1971. Since then United States adopted anti-Indian pro-Pakistani policy. This role of USA went against Bangladesh. At this time, USA sent the 7th fleet to Indian Ocean to help Pakistan. But observing international reaction, USA then did not put the 7th fleet to work. USA also conducted diplomatic efforts for a cease fire when Pakistan was on the verge of defeat and thus wanted to make our liberation war meaningless. But USA parliament congress and many members

of Senate, different Newspapers, artistes, writers, intellectuals and politicians, people of all levels played a role in favour of liberation war of Bangladesh. US artiste Gorge Harrison conducted 'Bangladesh Concert' in New York and he gave all the money obtained from that concert to Mujibnagar Government. Renowned Indian artiste Rabi Sankar also inspired and encouraged the people.



Concert of George Harrison

The foreign pressmen started to collect information about the genocide and destruction done by Pakistan. They started this from the date when 'Operation Search Light' commenced from 25th March, 1971. It is they who first spread the message of genocide and barbarity committed in Bangladesh to the outside world. Simon Dring is a journalist of this type. Pakistan govt. made some foreign journalists visit some areas of Bangladesh in the middle of 1971. They were allowed to visit only some occupied areas. Pakistan Govt. then asked them to make a positive report in their favour. But their attempt did not work. Having the spot idea of everything, they came to know all about atrocities of Pakistani forces and they wrote about the facts. They made it known to world people by radios and newspapers. BBC journalist Mark Tally made news in favour of liberation war during the entire time. Besides, many Bengalee journalists, though living in an occupied country, sent news outside at the risk of their lives. They had to pay a heavy price for this to the enemies. Nizamuddin and Nazmul Huq, two martyrs of '71 are the journalists of this type. Besides, Akash Bani, BBC and VOA broadcast news in support of our liberation war. "Sangbad

Porikroma" a news roundup broadcast by Akash Bani was a very popular programme. Debdulal Bandopaddhay became known to every house by reading out this news. Different programmes of Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra including 'Bajra Kontho' and 'Charampatra' inspired the listeners during Liberation War. At this time M.R. Aktar Mukul awakened Bengalees with the feelings of Liberation War by reading 'Charampatra'.

Activity-1 Give a description of pro and anti powers of Liberation War of Bangladesh.

Activity-2 Describe the significant role played by the expatriate Bengalees in organizing the Liberation War.

Activity-3 Describe the role of India in Liberation War.

Activity-4 Prepare a wall magazine based on Liberation War of Bangladesh collecting information and pictures from libraries, museums and other sources.

Lesson- 9: Final war under the command of joint force

Liberation War was conducted sector-wise by Mujibnagar Govt. As a result of this, our freedom fighters could face the attacks of Pakistani forces with courage from the month of May, 1971. Trained Guerrilla fighters entered the country from June and they started heavy attacks upon the Pakistani forces. At this, Pakistani soldiers became defensive. Indian forces began to help freedom fighters in the war field from the middle of November.



Command of joint force

On 13th November, two battalions of Indian soldiers built bases with tanks at Jessore. Bangladesh and the Indian govt. formed a joint command on 21st November with a view to launching stronger attack upon Pakistani forces. Indian forces that helped freedom fighters during liberation war were called 'Mitra Bahinee' (Allied Force). The liberation war got a momentum with the formation of joint command.

Pakistan-India war broke out in December when Pakistan Air force attacked some of the Indian air bases on 3rd December. Then an attack started in Bangladesh border under the command of joint force. Air raid was also conducted side by side at different important places. India recognized Bangladesh as a sovereign country on 6th December. Joint force entered Jessore the next day when Jessore air port was occupied. During the next two days, on 8th and 9th December, Comilla, Brahmanbaria and Noakhali came under the control of allied force (Mitra Bahinee). On 10th December Hotel Intercontinental (present Sheraton) was declared as neutral zone and all foreigners and diplomats living at Dhaka were given shelter there. The British and the citizens of other countries were evacuated by a special flight from Dhaka that day. Mymensingh, Hilee, Kushtia, Khulna, Rangpur, Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Sirajganj were liberated between 11th and 12th December.

Last war of the joint forces

Joint forces conducted air raids over different military settlements at Dhaka on 12th December. Joint forces started to proceed towards Dhaka from all directions. Meanwhile, Pakistani forces started to surrender in different war fields on the border. Sycophant governor of East Pakistan Dr. Malik resigned out of fear and took shelter at neutral zone i.e. Hotel Intercontinental along with his ministers. By 14th December, Pakistan force surrendered in almost all big towns and cantonments except Dhaka. The war of Pakistani force ended that very day. Dhaka city was then surrounded by joint forces. The surrender of Pakistani force was imminent. To facilitate the surrender, both sides agreed to a cease fire up to 3pm. on 16th December at the call of General Sam Manekshaw, the commander in chief of joint force.



Governor house attacked by joint forces

Activity-1 Write in short about freedom force, allied force and joint force.

Activity-2 Collect the pictures of Bangladesh liberation war and jointly arrange an exhibition.

Lesson-10: Genocide (Mass Killing) and Tortures

The occupation Pakistani force conducted mass killing mercilessly during the entire 9 months of liberation war. They started killing the unarmed Bengalees from the midnight of 25th March. They attacked the cantonment, EPR directorate, Police Lines, Ansar Barracks and started to kill and arrest the Bengalee members from that very night.

'Kill at the first sight' was the policy of Pakistani force to Awami League leaders and workers. The minority Hindu community was then the main victim of their merciless killing. The homes, houses, shops, *mahallas* and villages of Hindu members were looted and set on fire. Artistes, litterateurs and intellectuals were the special targets of Pakistani soldiers and their associates. They killed the intellectuals at a mass scale from the beginning till the end of liberation war with a view to making the country barren and devoid of merit.

Inside the country, people were seized. Many went into hiding and remained hidden for the entire 9 months of the war because of the Pakistani army, Rajakar and Al-Badr. About one crore people were compelled to leave the country and take shelter in India. Many children died in refugee camps in India because of malnutrition and diseases. Misfortune also came down in the life of the old and the women. In the same manner, seized people inside the country also became victims of mass killing by Pakistani forces and their collaborators.

The Muslim League and Jamati Islami Leaders of the country formed Rajakar, Al-Badr, Al-shams to help the Pakistani force. The leaders of these forces were Matiur Rahman Nizami, Ali Ahsan Mohammad Muzahid, Kader Molla and Kamaruzzaman. They took position against Bangladesh, liberation war and the freedom loving people of the country. With their assistance



Expression of Victory by Freedom Fighters on
16th December

Pakistani force killed millions of people in Bangladesh. Rajakar, Al-Badr, Al-shams forces were directly involved in looting, setting fire on houses and *hat-bazar*, and torturing women. On 3rd December, 1971 when the defeat of the Pakistani force was almost certain they made plan to make Bangladesh barren of merit. According to this plan, they mercilessly killed the greatest sons of the soil: intellectuals, teachers, journalists, doctors and musicians.

The prominent persons killed from 10th to 14th December were Prof. Md. Shahidullah Kaiser, Nizamuddin, Selina Parveen, Dr. Fazle Rabby, Dr. Alim Chowdhury, Prof. Giasuddin, Sirajuddin Hossain. In their attempt to conduct this planned genocide, Pakistani forces and their collaborators set up torture chambers in this country. Among the torture chambers and mass graves the big ones are located at Rayer Bazar at Dhaka, Pahartali at Chittagong, Khalishpur at Khulna and Shamser Nagar at Sylhet.

This genocide continued in the entire country during the whole of 9 months. Though the story is very cruel and frightening, we should have at least some idea about the nature of torture of Pakistani forces and their collaborators. They used to torture the captured persons in different manners and then killed them. It was a common incident to tie hands and legs and then shoot and then throw the dead bodies into the river, ditch or water. Besides, the captured persons were shot down after amputating the different parts of body one after another. Other cruel types of tortures were: to take out eyes, to break the head into pieces by hitting, to deform the face, to take out the heart by using bayonet and sharp knives, to push needle into the fingers, to lift nail, to cut skin and then apply salt and pepper. Some people could somehow manage to escape from prisons torture chambers and death cells of Pakistani forces. The description of torture given by them is so frightening that it cannot be expressed in words.

Activity-1 Make a team to collect the photographs of liberation martyrs and then make an album with their identity.

Activity-2 Arrange a programme in your school to give reception to freedom fighters and to hear their experiences.

Lesson-II: Surrender of Pakistani forces

The liberation war of Bangladesh came to an end on 16th December 1971. Pakistani forces accepted their tragic defeat and surrendered to the Joint Forces that day. Through this, we got our dear motherland Bangladesh. The function of surrender was headed by Lt. General Zagzit Singh Aurora, the commander of the joint forces. Group captain A.K. Khandokar, the deputy chief of Mukti Bahinee, was present there as a representative of Mujibnagar Govt. The Racecourse ground was overcrowded by the people to observe the scene of surrender. The atmosphere of Dhaka echoed with the sound of 'Joy Bangla'. Lt. General Aurora and Lt. General Niyazee signed the documents of surrender at Racecourse Ground sitting at a table under the open sky on behalf of their respective sides. 93 thousand Pakistani soldiers were imprisoned.



Signing the Document of Surrender

Thus, owing to the heroic fight of our freedom fighters, the strong desire of our people for freedom, the strong unity of all countrymen, active help of allied force (Mitra Bahinee) and the support of people all over the world together resulted in the successful completion of our liberation war only in 9 months.

Activity Describe the scene of surrender at the Racecourse ground.

Exercise**MCQ**

1. On which date of 1971 was Mujibnagar Government formed?

- a. 26th March
- b. 27th March
- c. 10th April
- d. 17th April

2. The special characteristic of 1971 non-cooperation movement was-

- i) to boycott the session of national assembly.
- ii) to close down mills and factories
- iii) to bring everything under the control of Bangabondhu.

Which one of the following is true?

- a. i
- b. i & ii
- c. ii & iii
- d. i, ii & iii

Read the following stem and answer the questions No. 3 and 4.

Naomi, a student of class viii, took part in an art competition arranged on the occasion of Independence Day on 26th March. In her picture there is a man putting on coat with spectacles and delivering a speech raising his finger at which the audience present became greatly excited.

3. Who, among the following political personalities, has been indicated in the picture drawn by Naomi?

- a. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
- b. Abul Kashem Fazlul Hoq
- c. Hossain Shaheed Suhrawardy
- d. Mawlana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhasani

4. Which of the following items has been inspired by the speech of that person mentioned in the stem?

- a. Language movement
- b. Liberation war
- c. 6 point movement
- d. Non-cooperation movement

1. Creative Questions



Picture-1

Genocide scene of the Second World War



Picture-2

Expedition scene of joint force during the Liberation War of Bangladesh

- a. Who signed the Document of Surrender on behalf of the joint force?
- b. Explain the idea of mass killing.
- c. Which historical incident is indicated in picture- I?
- d. Did the activities of the force mentioned in picture-2 expedite the independence of Bangladesh? Analyse it.

2. Nasif's father was a university student during the liberation war. He went to Satkhira to take training and took part in the liberation war there. Our neighbouring country helped us in the war by providing different trainings. It also raised public opinion and thus assisted us.

- a. When was the flag of independent Bangla hoisted officially?
- b. When was the joint force formed?
- c. Of which sector Nasifs father was the member? Explain
- d. 'The co-operation of the country mentioned in the stem expedited the independence of our country'. Evaluate it.

Chapter Three

Cultural Change and Development of Bangladesh

We have learnt in class VII about the diversity of culture of Bangladesh. Now we will learn ‘what is culture’? What is cultural change? And what is cultural development?’ Moreover, we will learn Bengalee Culture and Art in this chapter. By culture we generally mean the means and ways of living of the people of a society. It means, culture is our way of life. What man creates to sustain his existence and to fulfill his basic needs is his culture. Mainly this type of work or creation of man is of two types. The one is material and the other is abstract. Culture is also divided into two groups– material culture and abstract culture. Material Culture includes houses, utensils, furniture, and production instruments. On the other hand, abstract culture consists of skill, knowledge, thoughts and opinions, behaviours, beliefs, ideals, music, literature and art etc. Social human beings have reached the modern cultural life by changing his creations at different levels from ancient period. As the elements of culture have contributed to its change, they have done to its development. Primitive society was simple and classless. There came a change in life and living with the invention of tools. Branches of trees and pebbles were the first weapons of man. Afterwards, when man made arms like arrows, bows, and spears etc, his livelihood changed depending on these tools. Man learns to walk step by step. This is called his physical development. In the same manner, we notice changes in the products man uses and consumes in his thoughts and sentiments. We call it cultural development.

By the end of this chapter we will be able to-

- Explain what culture is and what cultural change is,
- Narrate how cultural change and development idea are connected together,
- Describe the characteristics of cultural change and development idea,
- Explain different aspects of cultural change and development,
- Analyze how cultural change and development are taking place in Bangladesh,
- Tell about the art and culture of the Bangalees,
- Follow developed culture and earn the ability to adapt ourselves to it,
- Be aware of our culture and respectful to it.

Lesson-1: Cultural Change and Development Idea of Bangladesh

Man lives together in society. He creates many things to meet up his demand. All his creative works are culture. The form of culture varies in terms of society and place. The people and society of Bangladesh have their own culture. The culture of this country is not static in a place. Our culture also changes keeping pace with the environment, atmosphere and time. In culture positive and expected change is called development. Culture is transferred from one generation to another. Thus through this process of transfer some changes occur in culture. Again culture may change coming in touch with another culture. This is called cultural change.

Whatever the change is, culture is not static. Culture may alter within the environment where man lives or this change may take place by the external elements.

Generally development means anything that attains fulfillment gradually from the start. There was a time when development meant expected economic change or economic progress. But, according to the sociologists, development means social development. So, real development refers to the improvement of people's standard of living. Usually, development or social development is a kind of social change. As social development causes cultural change, also cultural changes bring about development, for example, the use of tractor in place of plough is a material cultural change. As a result of this, production in agriculture has increased which has improved people's standard of living. Thus cultural and social change and development combinedly improve society.

Activity What type of change do you think is it to take rice and fish along with burger?

Lesson-2: Social Change and Characteristics of Development

We have learnt social change, development from the above lesson. Now the traits of social change are discussed below-

1. The aim of development is to improve the living standard of all the people of the society, to reduce or eradicate exploitation and discrimination, and to use knowledge, science and technology for the welfare of human beings. Culture means the ways of living of people. The development of science and technology denotes cultural change. Therefore, social change and development often seems to be synonymous. This cultural change is characteristics of development.
2. Abstract culture does not change so fast as material culture does. So, this imbalance in cultural change creates problems in the society and ultimately hinders development. This velocity in cultural change is a trait of it.
3. Development prioritises to fulfill the basic needs of man. This is a trait of development. When the basic need of man is fulfilled, society improves and development is expedited. So changes are found at different levels of the society
4. A characteristic of cultural change and development is that change does not always gradually go upward in a straight line. Sometimes cultural change goes downward. So both upward and downward movements are called changes. One is positive and the other is negative. But development indicates upward or positive change. So cultural change is the positive change in culture.
5. Both cultural change and development take place within a time limit. This is another trait of change. For example Old Stone Age and New Stone Age are two periods. There are differences between the cultures of these two periods. These differences have been created with change of time. So many tools of Old Stone Age have developed in New Stone Age. This is cultural development or change.

Activity Give two examples of the traits of cultural change and explain them.

Lesson – 3: Different Elements of Cultural Change and Development

We know culture is not static. Change is the nature of culture. Though there are differences among the cultures of different groups, there continues addition and deduction in them. New cultural change and development take place with the cultural difference of a time. There are some reasons for this cultural variation.

Span of Culture: Generally, two cultures come in contact and change each other. The more frequent and longer lasting this closeness becomes, the more the cultural exchanges happen. One culture will receive something of the other through this process. This moving tendency of culture and its spread from one society to another are called the span of culture. That means, culture spreads through the mixture of cultures. The span of culture has widened because of globalization and technological development.

Culturization: The process of receiving the elements of other culture and making them of one's own by keeping the original one untouched is called culturization. Culturization is strong in our country because she is ruled several times by external rulers. The touch of different culture is the reason of culturization. For example, the English ruled us two hundred years. So many English words have got mixed with our language.

Cultural Absorption: Cultural absorption is a kind of process through which individual or group absorbs other culture. When a person happens to live in new cultural environment, he tries to receive views, behaviours, thoughts and feelings, values i.e. whole life pattern of that place. Thus absorption happens. For example, after marriage girls try to absorb the culture of their in-laws.

Cultural Ideals: The culture of every country or society has its own cultural ideals which mean the type of culture of the people of a country or society. They are behaviours, food, dress, beliefs, religious belief, folklore, music, folk art etc. Cultural ideals uphold the life style and life pattern of the people of a society or country. For these ideals we notice difference in culture. This is a type of variation of culture.

Technology and cultural development: At present we notice tremendous changes in the culture of Bangladesh. This is called cultural change. This impact of western culture is great in the people of Bangladesh. Besides, the impact of technology and cultural development, rapid advancement of modern technology and material culture improve the culture of a society. The whole world has turned into a global village due to the improvement of information technology. As a result communication process has developed. Now we can learn what is happening on the other corner of the world sitting at home. One culture is coming in touch with another. Poor culture is receiving quickly the elements of rich culture. Thus technology transforms culture and develops it.

Activity How does cultural assimilation occur? Give examples.

Lesson-4: Different Cultural Changes and Development in Respect of Bangladesh

At present we notice tremendous changes in the culture of Bangladesh. This is called cultural change. The impact of western culture is great in the people of Bangladesh. Besides, the impact of religious culture, folk-culture is not less at all. For example, dress, food habit, education, agriculture, treatment, technology, music, art, views, behaviour, fashion have changed much for the influence of western culture which is now impossible to separate from our culture. These changes easily come to our view due to the excessive arrangement of folk festivals, new year celebrations fairs and gathering of folk items in rural life, even in city life of Bangladesh. We notice change in the culture of Bangladesh owing to globalization. In the past, *jatra*, *palagan*, *circus*, *jarigan*, *sarigan* fulfilled the recreation need of people. Now people meet it up sitting at home on Facebook and mass-media-culture. The development of science and technology expedites cultural change.

Both material and abstract cultures have changed in our country. But material culture is much ahead in this regard. We cannot accept the thought and feelings, views and using luxury items of other countries so fast as we receive television, freeze. The family structures and relationship have changed greatly in Bangladesh. Extended family of the past has turned into nuclear families both in cities and villages. This gets expression through their behaviour and life style.

The participation of woman in economic activities increases woman empowerment, equal rights of woman and their freedom in the family. This has changed the traditional relationship between male and female. Now men and women work together in different institutions. Technological change in culture brings positive improvement in our culture. As a result Bangladesh is turning into a digital country.

Activity Give some examples of cultural changes.

Different Cultural Development

The positive or upward changes of the elements of material and abstract culture bring about cultural development. Particularly technology has brought about a revolution in this sector. Moreover, cultural advancement has also taken place in the sectors like-education, treatment, agriculture, research, games and sports, entertainment, politics, art and literature, international trade and relationship, mills and industries, male-female relationship etc.

Advanced information technology is used in agriculture, industry, treatment and education. The success of this has brought improvement in the culture of Bangladesh. Different banks, insurances, companies, hospitals, restaurants, hotels, private university, multi-national companies, modern super shops have spread in our country by following western culture. As a result a kind of cultural atmosphere has been created which performs cultural development.

We are endeavoring to make our education time-befitting by using multi-media following the education system of the developed countries of the world. Besides traditional education system, we have introduced distant learning to convey education to every one. The changes in our education system mainly refer to cultural change. This has brought cultural development in education.

The establishment of several publicity media and private channels in Bangladesh has revolutionized our culture. They expand culture rapidly and raise consciousness of the people. As a result, their behaviour is being changed positively. This is another type of cultural development.

Activity What is it called to use ceramic plates instead of earthen ones?

Lesson-5: The Cultural Changes and development Processes of Bangladesh

The Bangalees are ancient nation with rich cultural heritage. Our culture denotes what we are, where we live, what we use and create, what events we celebrate etc. In that sense, our food, shelter, utensils, means of transport, dress, ornaments, festivals, songs, language and literature together define our culture. All these are directly related to creativity. Yet, some activities are more important than others from the cultural point of view. The activities that reflect the power of thinking and intellectual status of a nation are considered as an art. This chapter introduces visual art, literature, and music as art of Bengalee art and culture.

Visual Art: Most of them are known as material art or culture

Bangladesh has an abundance of alluvial land. People have been using this soil along with bamboos produced here to build houses. Traditionally these houses have two, four or eight roofs with bamboo frames called *tarja*. Sometimes these frames are covered with a kind of long grass called *shon*. Most of the houses in the rural areas replicate this type.

Once upon a time, many temples were built here with diced bricks. Those bricks were not like the ones we see now. They were special. Many pictures were engraved on the soil plates first, and then burnt to give permanent images. This craft is known as Terracotta (burnt soil). The Kantaji's Temple in Dinajpur is very famous for its Terracotta as they depict the story of the Ramayana and many other pictures of social life. The Sompur Bihar of Paharpur is also famous for its Terracotta. This type of art reveals the social life of that particular time. The tradition of making idols of gods and goddesses of Hindu and Buddhist communities using black stones and soil is also very ancient and famous.

The palm-leaf books *punthis* of the Pal era are equally wonderful. The modern art critics also appreciate the pictures drawn there with locally available colours. After all these years the pictures are still bright. These *punthis* are some holy books of the Buddhist community.

The handloom industry of the Bengal is also very famous. The *Dukul* cloths of the ancient Bengal were well-known to all. In this regard, Koutillya says that the Dukuls of Pundradesh (North Bengal) were dark in colour and as smooth as jewels. Dukul was a kind of fine cloth whereas Khoumobostro was a little coarse. Besides, the potorn, a kind of silk like the Andy or Muga of Magadha and Pundra was legendary too. In that ancient time, the Dukul, Potorn, Khoumo and Carpath were exported to foreign countries.

Some other famous cloths produced in the Bengal were Khasa, Elachi, Hamam, Chouta, Utani, Susij, Kosa, Malmal, Duria, Sirband etc. The Maslin of Bengal was simply legendary for its fineness and unparallel quality. The sharees of Bengal such as Silk, Jamdani, Tangail, Maslin, Garad are still outstanding.

Since the Sultani era the architecture of Bengal was influenced by the Iranian and Turani culture. Many mosques as well as houses and offices with large dome and entrance were built following their tradition. Some of them are the Choto Sona Masjid, the Nawab Khatra and the Lalbag Fort.

We cannot but avoid the Nakshikantha of Bengal. For long the village women have been sewing a local kind of quilt full of beautiful visuals and stories. Sewing Nakshikantha is still in practice among the unprivileged women in our society.

Apart from these, the art of carpentry, the craft of shell-cutting and sponge wood, bamboo and cane work are specimens of the creative mind and skills of the people in this country.

Activity-1 Make a list of some visual arts that have played important roles in the development of Bengalee art and culture.

Activity-2 What do you mean by 'burnt soil work'? Give some examples of it.

Activity-3 Make a list of ancient visual art make an exhibition of visual art in the classroom.

Literature

The oldest form of Bangla literary works discovered so far is Charjapada, It was discovered by Pandit Hara Prashad Shastri from the royal court of Nepal. Afterwards Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah worked out its time. From his research we understand that the Buddhist monks wrote them more than 1200 years ago. In the present context, they are too difficult to understand. Besides, we need to realize the thematic meaning along with the denotative meaning of the texts. Lui Pa and Kanho Pa are two of the famous Charjapada writers. Below is an example of Charja followed by its translation.

Lui Pa writes-

*Ka a taruboro pancho b dalo
Chanchalo chie a paitha kalo.*

It means that the five senses of our body are like five branches. We communicate with this world with them. Too much obsession with them leads us to worldly affairs and danger.

The Sultani era was also very much influenced by Sri Chaitanya Dev and his Baishnaba philosophy. During this period, Kirtanas were very trendy. The Kirtanas are stuffed with emotion, and love stories of Lord Sri Krishna and Radha. These are commonly known as Baishnaba Padabali. Some of the eminent lyricists of Baishnaba Padaboli are Bidyapati, Chandi Das, Gyan Dash, Gobinda Das and so on. During this time the Hindus and the Muslims were living in parity and many Muslim poets also became famous by composing Baishnaba Padabali.

Apart from all these, many poets composed different sorts of lyric-stories based on the local gods and goddesses. These are known as Mangal Kabya. The Chandimangal of Mukunda Ram, The Dharmamangal of Ghono Ram, and the Manoshamangal of Bijoy Gupta are quite renowned. The Annadamangal of Bharat Chandra depicts the social condition of that time.

Another important field of literature is Punthi. It was very much loved by the Muslims. These were based on fictitious Iranian stories blended with romantic elements. Recitation from Punthis in front of a gathering was very popular then. Copying Punthi for preservation was also the go of the day. Some of the well-known 'Punthis' are Yusuf-Zolekha, Laily-Majnu, Saiful Mulk Bodiuzzaman, Jongonama etc. The Padmabati composed by Alawal is hugely celebrated in Bengalee literature.

The introduction of Bengalee prose began from 19th century in the British period. It can be said that Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar paved the way for Bengalee prose, while Bankim Chandra and his contemporaries kept the spirit tip and Rabindra Nath Tagore, Kazi Nazrul Islam gave it a complete and decent shape. Writers like Kazi Nazrul Islam, Michael Madhusudan Dutta, Mir Mosharraf Hossain, Dinabandhu Mitra and some others had significant roles in the development of Bengalee literature.

Activity-1 Give a statement of the gradual development of Bengalee literature.

Activity-2 Give some examples of ancient Bengalee literature.

Musical Art

Bangladesh is a land of music forever. Here music is composed even by farmers while ploughing their lands. It is composed by the boatmen while plying through rivers and canals. Even the common people compose their own kind of music with spiritual feelings. Music is a means of prayer for many people. It is interesting that the old form of Bengalee literature Charyapada and popular Baishnaba Padabali were written in musical forms. Besides, the Kirtanas are quite popular among the Hindu community. However, the Baul music and the Bhatiali are adored and sung not by any particular community; rather they are sung by all. Many local songs such as *Murshidi*, *Palagaan*, *Baromashya*, *Bhaoyaiya* and *Gomvira* have enriched the musical arena of this country.

Once upon a time, *Panchali*, *Kheur*, and *Khemta* were very popular in the urban areas. With the passage of time, the Bengalee musical devotees were influenced by the classical music of the northern India. This ultimately paved the way for the modern music in Bengalee. Nidhu Babu, Kali Mirja and some others are pioneers in this area but it gained excellence by Rabindra Nath Tagore. Our national anthem 'Amar Sonar Bangla, Ami Tomai Valobashi' is a creation of Rabindro Nath Tagore too. He has borrowed the melody of this music from the Baul songs. Afterwards, many others following the paths of Rabindra Nath have enhanced the growth of modern Bangla songs. Among them, Kazi nazrul Islam stands apart for his approach and variety. He has composed nearly six thousand songs in his twenty year long creative career. Atul Prashad Sen, Dijendro Lal Roy and Rajoni Kanta Sen also contributed immensely to Bengalee music.

Activity Describe the musical collection of the Bangalees.

Exercise

MCQ

- 1. What is it called to use motor car instead of bullock cart of the past as vehicle?**
 - a. social change
 - b. culturization
 - c. cultural absorption
 - d. cultural change
- 2. As the Bengalees were under British rule, many English words have got mixed with Bengalee. This is called—**
 - a. cultural ideals
 - b. cultural span
 - c. culturization
 - d. cultural absorption
- 3. Bengalee men wear punjabi and women wear sharee on Pahela Boishakh. This is called—**
 - a. cultural absorption
 - b. cultural ideals
 - c. cultural span
 - d. culturization
- 4. Which of the following is the result of cultural development of education?**
 - a. to use loudspeaker in the classroom
 - b. to examine the homework of students
 - c. to use computer in the classroom
 - d. memorizing lessons by students

5. The Muslim poets had equal roles in composing kirtanas. It happened in the Sultani era because–

- i. the Hindu-Muslim relation was intimate.
- ii. the era was influenced by the Baishnava style founded by Sri Chaitanya Dev.
- iii. this was the first literary work of the Bengalees.

Which of the following is true?

- a. i
- b. i & ii
- c. ii & iii
- d. i & iii

Read the following stem and answer questions 6 and 7.

Monu Majhi (boatman) is rowing a boat. His boat is full of new paddy harvest. Being happy, he is singing a common Bengalee song in his full throat.

*'Mon majhi tor boitha ne re
Ami ar baite parlam na.'*

6. Which category of song is Monu Majhi singing?

- a. Murshidi
- b. Bhawaiya.
- c. Baromasya
- d. Baul

7. Which one of the following gets more expression in the song of Mon Majhi?

- a. spirituality
- c. own cultural heritage
- b. natural beauty
- d. practice of literature and culture

Creative Questions

1. Mr Azmol has returned home from Qatar after five years. Returning home he becomes surprised noticing the change in the behavior of his children. His daughter receives newer information and news of home and abroad by using internet sitting at home. Besides, his son communicates with his friends on facebook and collects important information. His younger brother sends money online from abroad. He also notices changes in the life-style of other members of the family.

- a. What is social development?
- b. What is it called to absorb the elements of other culture? Explain it.
- c. What types of changes can we notice in the family of Mr Azmol? Explain it.
- d. 'The dimensions in the stem play positive role in changing society?'
Give reasons for your answer.

2.

	Art Element			
A	Burnt clay work	Palm leaf	Nakshikantha	Touch stone
B	Charyagiti, Kirtan gan	Mongal Kabya	Punthi	Prose literature

- a. Who determined the age of 'Charyapada'?
- b. Why does cultural absorption take place?
- c. Explain the kind of art described in 'A' of the stem.
- d. 'The importance of art 'B' is unlimited for the growth of Bengalee culture'. Analyse it.

3.



Figure : specimens of Bengalee art and culture

- a. What is Terracotta?
- b. Why are the Palm leaf pictures of the Pal dynasty still illuminous?
- c. What cultural characteristics are obvious in the stem? Explain it.
- d. Evaluate the contribution of Bengalee women in carrying on the stem art.

Chapter Four

Description of Archaeological Heritage of Colonial Age

Two hundred years of British rule in Bangladesh are known as Colonial Age (1757-1947). Apart from this, we had to live under Pakistani colonial rule for two decades. A good number zamindar houses, traders' houses, offices, courts, railway stations, educational institutions and other archaeological sites were built in this country during the British rule. The meaning of 'Archaeology' is old or ancient. By archaeological resource we mean the old settlement and artistic work, statue or sculpture, ornament, coins of ancient period and old valuable furniture. We can get an idea of socio-cultural condition, life style, beliefs and superstitions, taste and outlook of the people of that age.

By the end of this chapter we will be able to-

- Give description of the religious architectures of Dhaka city built in the colonial era,
- Tell the names of the areas where religious buildings were built,
- Describe the temporal buildings built in Dhaka during the colonial era,
- Tell which ones were built by the government and which ones were by public,
- Describe houses built by the zamindars outside Dhaka,
- Describe the temples built by the zamindars outside Dhaka,
- Explain the importance of Sonargaon during the colonial age on the basis of archaeology,
- Describe Panam city and Sardarbari,
- Tell where the archaeological testimonies of colonial period are kept,
- Tell about the preserved tokens in the mausoleums,
- Eager to archeological places and assets and be inspired to preserve them.

Lesson-1: Archaeological works of Dhaka city

Among the archaeological works of Dhaka city during colonial age are a good number of mosques, temples and churches. The mosques of Dhaka were built according to the Mughal artistic pattern. A trace of European pattern was also added to it. Mentionable mosques built at Dhaka in 19th century are Lalbagh Mosque at Horonath Ghos Road, Lakshmibazar Mosque, Kolutola Jame Mosque at Sutrapur, Becharem Dewri Mosque, Kayettuli Mosque and Setara Begum Mosque at Sutrapur. The artistic and structural works of these mosques is very beautiful. Chini Tikri Mosque at Lakshmibazar is another site of artistic work. The Imambara Hossainnee Dalan of the Shias damaged by earthquake was built a new during the English rule.

The famous Dhakeshwari Mandir and Ramna Kali Mandir in Dhaka city were established much before the colonial period. However, the Ramna Kali Mandir was renovated newly during the Colonial reign.

A good number of churches were built at Dhaka during 18th-19th century. The Armanian Church is the oldest of them. This was established at Armanitola in 1781 A.D. The Saint Thomas Anglican Church and the Holy Cross Church were established at Dhaka in 19th century. Bahadur Shah Park located at Sadarghat near Jangannath University is another archeological site of old Dhaka. Nawab Abdul Gani of Dhaka built this park in the middle of 19th century. He named this park 'Victoria Park' after the name of Queen Victoria. Before this, the name of this place was 'Antaghar Moydan'. The history of first Indian independence war of 1857 A.D. is related to the name of 'Antaghar Moydan.' The local soldiers of the British army revolted against the British and started independence war in 1857 A.D. To the English, this was 'Sepoy Mutiny'. The Indian soldiers could not win the battle. The English hanged the rebel soldiers who became captive at their hands. The hanging was executed at this Antarghar Moydan on the trees. A memorial was built at this place in 1957 A.D. after one hundred years of this incident. This memorial was built in memory of the hanged soldiers. The Park was named 'Bahadur Shah Park' after the name of Bahadur Shah Jafar, the last Mughal emperor of India.

The palace, Ahsan Monjil, built by the Nawab of Dhaka on the river Buriganga is another famous sight among the ancient archaeological works of Dhaka. Besides, Ruplal House and the Rose Garden of old Dhaka built by the zamindars and the merchants are also other beautiful archaeological sites. The Curzon Hall is the most beautiful of all buildings built at Dhaka as office and home. This building built during the British rule has been a part of science faculty of Dhaka University for a long time. The old High Court Building was also established during the British rule. A Greek cemetery was built at TSC of Dhaka University in 1915. The shape of these architectural sites is square and the roof is plain. Ancient 'Doric Tradition' of Greece has been followed in these sites.



Curzon Hall

Activity Mention the names of some major archaeological sites of Dhaka city.

Lesson-2: Archaeological sites outside Dhaka

Sonargaon was the capital of Bengal during the Sultani period. The importance of Sonargaon declined during the next Mughal period. But even then, this place had a reputation as a trade centre and for the manufacture of 'Maslin Saree'. Many of the rich businessmen selected the Panam area of Sonargaon as their dwelling place during the 19th century. They built many buildings in a row in



Panam Town

both sides of the Panam main road. 52 buildings of this type still exist at Panam town. The buildings are beautifully arranged on both sides of the wide road. 31 buildings are on the north side and 21 buildings are on the south side of the road. Meanwhile, some of them have been damaged. The inhabitants of Panam dug canals on all the four sides of the buildings to ensure the security of the area. European architectural design was maintained in the construction of these buildings built during the British Period. The touch of Mughal architecture is also visible in these buildings. Coloured mosaic was used in these buildings.

Some beautiful buildings still exist around Panam. The local zamindars and the businessmen established these buildings. Among them, Sardar House, the house of Ananda Mohan Puddar and the house of Hasimoy Sen are prominent. Sardar Bari or big Sardar Bari has now been converted into folk-culture museum. This house was built in 1901 A.D. This consisted of two big buildings.



Sardar House

The buildings are attached with a corridor or long verandah. There are 70 rooms in this two-storyed house. The Sardar Bari has been decorated with many artistic works done in coloured mosaic.

There are also a few exquisite palaces and settlements in different places of Bangladesh other than Sonargaon. These were built by zamindars. Shoshi Lodge of Mymensingh is one of them. The zamindars of Muktagachha built this. Zamindar house at Baliyati in Mankganj is another excellent site of architectural work. Zamindar House of Tajhat at Rangpur is also very famous. The palace of Dighapatiya, zamindar of Natore, attracts every body's attention for its excellent architecture. This is now known as 'Uttara Gono Bhaban'. Two palaces, one at Natore and the other at Tajhat have been preserved as the valuable archaeological sites of the country.

Activity Mention some of the archaeological sites situated outside Dhaka.

Lesssoo-3: Archaeological resources preserved at Museum

Many archaeological items collected from the archaeological works have been preserved for exhibition in the museums. Looking at these archaeological resources, we can have an idea about old history and tradition of the country. Our national museum is at Dhaka. Besides, there are many archaeological resources at the archives of different archaeological sites.



Bangladesh National Museum

There are a good number of archaeological resources relating to the Nawab of Bengal, zamindars and the English rule in the gallery of Bangladesh National Museum. Mentionable among them are the commodities and goods made of ivory used by the Maharaja of Dinajpur. The dress, goods made of ivory and many arms and arrows brought from the collections of Zamindar Narendra Narayan Roy Chowdhury of Baldhar have also been kept in our national museum. Besides, goods, dresses, arrows, the throne used by the zamindar of Dighapatiya and the embroidered dresses and artistic goods used by the Nawabs of Dhaka have also been preserved in this museum.

Many archaeological works have also been kept at some regional museums and archives for public exhibition. Most of the archives are located at the old palace of the zamindars. Many goods used by the zamindars and many archaeological resources collected by them are exhibited in those places. There is an archive at Ahsan Manjil at Dhaka. The dresses, cots, chairs, sofa sets, ornaments and the photographic works of the Nawabs of Dhaka have been kept there. A museum was established at Mymensingh town in 1969 AD. The archaeological department of Bangladesh government runs this museum. Mainly the commodities used by the zamindars of greater Mymensingh have been kept there. The archaeological resources of the zamindars of Muktagachha are prominent in Mymensingh museum. Mentionable among them are the flower vases made of stone, compass clock, ornaments, pottery-items, weaving machine, iron safe, sports materials, statue of Saraswati and Bishnu, tiger, dragon, wild ox, head of deer, sofa set and the statue made in Italy.

There is another archive at the palace of zamindar of Tajhat at Rangpur. Commodities used by Tajhat zamindar, items made of burnt-clay, manuscript written in Sanskrit and Arabic have been preserved in this museum.

Many commodities and photographic works commemorating Rabindranath have been kept at his Kuthibari (cottage-house) at Shilaidah in Kushtia. We can get an idea about the life style of the elite class from the different archaeological resources kept at museums and archives.

Activity Make a list of archaeological items kept at the National Museum.

Exercise

MCQ

1. Which one was the colonial age in Bangladesh?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| a. 1757-1857 | b. 1781-1857 |
| c. 1757- 1947 | d. 1857-1957 |

2. Panam town of Sonargaon was -

- i) centre of Bengal during Sultanee period
- ii. a place full of buildings built in row in the pattern of European architecture
- iii. a place located by the side of wide road with canals dug for security purpose.

Which one of the following is true?

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| a. i | b. ii |
| c. i & ii | d. i, ii & iii |

Read the following stem and answer the questions 3 and 4

Mr. Azad, a teacher, along with the students went to Shahbag to visit a building after their annual examination. The students became highly impressed entering the building when they could practically see the ancient items that they had studied in the book.

3. Where did Mr. Azad take his students to visit?

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Bangla Academy | b. Shilpakala Academy |
| c. National Library | d. National Museum. |

4. The reason of Mr. Azad's taking the students to such a building is -

- i) to show the daily commodities used by zamindars
- ii) to introduce them with the characters of history
- iii) to introduce the age-old traditions to the next generation.

Which one of the following is true?

- a. i
- b. i & iii
- c. ii & iii
- d. i, ii & iii

Creative Question

1. Arnob and Arpa went to a visit their maternal uncle's house during the Eid vacation. After going there they insisted on visiting the famous places near their maternal uncle's house. Their uncle took them to visit the place famous for the Maslin. There they saw several ancient buildings and designs and became pleased. Their maternal uncle said that he would take them to visit the other architectural sites and thus they would know about ancient heritage.
 - a. Where is Kuthi Bari of Rabindranath Tagore situated?
 - b. What is archaeology?
 - c. Explain the tradition of the place they visited.
 - d. Analyze where they can realize the values of tradition as you have read in the text.

Chapter Five

Socialization and Development

Socialization is a life-long ongoing process of human beings. This process continues from birth to death. Individuals learn expected behaviour through this process and adjust to the society. He attains rules and regulations, values, beliefs and thus he develops himself and becomes a part of the development of the society. You have learned socialization in Class Six and Seven. In this chapter we will learn the impacts of some elements on socialization, the process of socialization in villages and cities of Bangladesh and the influence of globalization on socialization.

By the end of this chapter we will be able to-

- Explain the influence of different institutions and elements on socialization,
- Tell about the differences between the socialization of village and that of city of Bangladesh,
- Analyze the influence of mass media and information and communication technology on socialization and be inspired to their positive use,
- Narrate the impact of globalization on socialization and present reports on it by collecting real data,
- Develop family and social relationship and behave politely by acquiring human and social qualities.

Lesson 1: Impacts of different institutions in socialization

Socialization is necessary for the proper development of an individual. From birth, a child starts learning different kinds of laws, rules and regulations of a society. This is called the process of socialization of children. This chapter focuses on the roles of some institutions in the process.

Family : Family is the first and main agency for socialization. The feeling of love, emotion and respect grows in child with the members in a family. The impact of family culture regarding food habit, dress, religious practice and education is reflected on the child. For this reason, the strongest agent of socialization is family.

Local society: The local society has the most important roles in socialization after the parents. A child grows up by observing his surroundings and learning rules and regulations and behaviour. Thus he develops social behaviour and becomes familiar with social customs. The gesture and posture of the people and the values he observes influence his behaviour.

Different elements of a local society: Different elements of a local society include literary circles, cultural organizations, sport clubs, music institutions, science clubs etc. These locally developed organizations affect a person's way of thinking, attitude to life, and behavioural pattern. People involve themselves with these organizations to sharpen cognitive, aesthetic and other softer aspects of life by socializing with others in these places. Thus they develop adaptability in them and become a part of that society.

Same age companions: Companions also play important roles in the process of socialization. Children naturally play with their mates when they are in their teens. During this period, they learn many things from their friends. They influence one another through their conversations, behaviour, and attitudes. In this way, they develop fellow feelings, cooperation, patience, and qualities of leadership.

Educational institutions: Educational institutions provide opportunities for children to interact and influence one another. Thus, educational institutions have important roles in the process of socialization.

Political institutions: Political parties, their leaders and different kinds of movements are also important in socialization. They play their roles by organizing people and increasing their consciousness.

Activity Discuss the roles of institutions in socialization.

Lesson-2: Impacts of Different factors on Socialization

Every human being must learn some rules and regulations, ideas and habits for expected peaceful life. Individual acquires them through socialization. Many factors work for their acquisition. These factors are imitation, suggestion, incorporation and language.

Imitation: When a person exactly copies the work, custom and conducts of another person it is called imitation. Children always imitate their elders. They learn language, pronunciation and manner of speaking through imitation. Even elders often imitate others to make themselves suitably adapt to new and unknown environment.

Suggestion: It is a type of communication medium or process. Proposal or information is sent to others through this process. Children do not have logic or ripeness of knowledge. So they become influenced by suggestion easily. The use of suggestive process is noticed in different sections of society such as education, politics, industry and commerce. Through this process one's thoughts and ideas are infused in others and others' thoughts and ideas are conducted as if they were of one's own. In recent times in publicity of social work and in scientific enterprise it is largely used.

Incorporation: In infancy a child does nothing consciously or knowingly. In childhood he does everything in confusion. But with the growth of years he applies knowledge and intelligence and identifies the thing necessary for him and these things become the subjects of his incorporation. Thus children incorporate different toys, pictures, rhyme books which are needed for his recreation. Parents and others agree with his well-being. Sometimes, he disguises himself as Spiderman to surprise others. This is one kind of entertainment for children. The limit of this process and tendency of incorporation gradually expands and social human beings achieve the nature of society.

Language: Language is one of the most communication media of human beings. Elements of society and culture are transferred through language. Individual expresses his mind through language. Moreover, language is used to know one another or one's country and society, acquire knowledge about the world, earn education. In fact, language influences personality from childhood.

Activity: Explain the influence of language on socialization.

Lesson-03: Socialization Process in the villages and cities of Bangladesh

Though about 85% people live in the villages the social structure of Bangladesh includes both village and city. The socialization process of most of the people of this country occurs in rural environment. But the social structure of the city is different from village and so the process of socialization is different too. Due to the difference between the family structure of village and city the socialization is also different.

Socialization Process in the villages

Children grow up in family among its members and other relatives in rural environment. As a result of an interaction of behaviours of children and of the family members, children learn different qualities like cooperation, tolerance, sympathy and respect. But most of the children in cities grow up in nuclear families. So, mutual cooperation remains often absent in their behaviour. Social and religious institutions influence socialization greatly in the villages. In other words family, neighbours, community, same-age-groups, play-mates, work-place respective religious institutions etc. play a role in the socialization of individuals. Besides socialization also takes place owing to different elements of folk culture like festivals, Palagan, folk-drama, folk-music, Jatra, Puppet-show, common behaviours etc. Educational institution is one of the main media for socialization. Moreover television, cinema, internet also play a role at present.

Socialization process in the cities

Family is the first and foremost medium in the process of socializing city people. Family is the first place for children's learning. Educational institutions and mass-media play a role next to the family. Most of the city people are wistful for

development. Work-place, entertainment sites, religious institutions, meetings and associations, political institutions play important role in socializing city people. Mass media play strong role in socialization of city people. People get much information through mass media. As a result, city people easily receive new and recent information and knowledge, science about the contemporary society and world and thus, they rapidly adapt themselves to it.

The role of neighbours in socialization is great both in village and city. The relationship with neighbours is very intimate in villages but it is not seen the cities. But city children sometimes become very close to one another by participating in sports and festivals. Children easily learn social behaviours if they remain in close contact with neighbours. Admiration for good work and criticism for bad work encourage children to learn social behaviours. This is how socialization takes place in the children of villages and cities through schools, mass media, local sports etc.

Activity Describe the role of family in the socialization of villages and cities.

Lesson-4: The role of information and communication technology and media in individual's socialization

Newspapers, radio, television, cinema are called mass media as they are some means to present news, opinions and entertainments to mass people. On the other hand, information and communication technology is that through which information can be preserved and used such as internet, phone etc. Media and information and communication technology have strong roles nowadays in socialization. This role is on the rise as technology is advancing every day.

Newspapers: Newspapers too play significant roles in socialization. In developing countries like ours, newspapers are an effective means of mass education. It helps create true pictures about own society and the universe and broadens insight. It improves our patience, fellow feelings, and universal thinking.

Radio: Radio broadcasts not only news but also different types of educational and entertaining programmes. It increases consciousness among mass people and develops cultural insight.

Television: Television is another strong and popular media all over the world at present. It manipulates human thinking and life style in different ways. It presents various kinds of entertaining programmes along with informative and educative programmes to entertain and educate people. Television has huge influence over people and children. This influence can be interpreted both in the negative and positive ways. Informative and educative programmes can enlighten people if presented in attractive ways. Television can maximise patriotic feelings among new generations by introducing them to their country, cultural aspects and traditions. It makes the task of socialization easy. In contrast, cheap entertainments or sub-standard programmes cast adverse impact on society especially on children. As a result, they grow up with sick mentality and perversion. Too much addiction to television hampers students' studies too.

Cinema: Pleasant, decent, and educative cinema can be an influential medium for socialization through recreation. It enhances values, humanity and fellow feelings. On the other hand, vulgar or indecent cinema has adverse impact on human values and taste. It creates negative influence on a society too. In that case instead of enhancing socialization, it works as a tool to increase crimes and anarchy by destroying values.

Influence of information and communication technology

People's communication at home and abroad has been easy owing to internet. Social communications, exchange of feelings and emotions with friends and family members or business deals are possible now from homes very easily. This could not be thought of previously. Thus communication technology is playing an important role in social development through socialization.

Electronic mail: E-mail is a commonly used term nowadays. It stands for electronic mail. It is used to exchange letters and information at home and aboard with less time and expenditure. E-mail has revolutionized the field of communications world wide. In recent times, it has effective influence on social development through personal communications. E-mail has no alternative to expanding our talents and thoughts as well as to keeping pace with the ever changing world.

Electronic commerce: E-commerce stands for electronic commerce. A customer and a trader can do business online through this system.

Facebook and Twitter: Facebook and Twitter help communicate with people at home and abroad as well as make new friends and exchange opinions and photos or pictures. The present world has acknowledged them as effective means of social networking. Their importance is increasing day by day.

However, facebook and twitter have some negative aspects too like all other scientific innovations. Their abuse can be destructive for individual and social life.

The negative impact of facebook and twitter on our young generation is commonly heard these days. We have to be aware of these.

Activity-1 Discuss the role of media in the process of children's socialization:

Activity-2 Discuss the influence of e-mail in the process of individual's socialization.

Lesson-05: Globalization and Socialization Process

Modern communication media has reduced the distance among the countries of the world. So, different society and cultures influence our life. And this is globalization. As a result of globalization, the world has become a global village. People are no longer confined to their own society and culture owing to the development of communication media and the spread of information technology. People have become the citizen of the world now. People travel from one country of the world to another for employment, trade and commerce, education and medical treatment. They travel to collect information. Therefore, he must know about the world. For the same reason, people must adapt themselves to other society and cultures along with their ones. That is why globalization and socialization go side by side.

Globalization has impacts on education and culture. Now we are adjusting ourselves to the global society particularly for global socialization. We exchange mutual opinions with the society and cultures of many countries of the world. Consequently, we get cooperation of others in different fields. If we learn the international language English, we can overcome language obstacles and come closer to all. Owing to the development of mass media and information technology we can gather different experiences of the world through satellite communication sitting at home today. Everyone is building himself up as the global citizen and thus becoming able to improve himself and his society. So, globalization has become able to stretch important and strong influence on the socialization of individuals. This changes the life of the people.

Activity: Describe the influence of globalization on socialization.

Exercise

MCQ

1. Which one of the following is an element of a local society?

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| a. Science Club | b. National Parliament |
| c. Union Parishad | d. City Corporation |

2. The process of socialization continues -

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. from childhood till teen age | b. from childhood till youth |
| c. from teenage till youth | d. from childhood till death. |

Read the following stem and answer questions 3 and 4.

Mohosin learns his lessons regularly with the help of his parents. Now he is a member of a recitation group. His mother notices that his behaviour is much better now with his family members and friends.

3. Which of the following processes has worked for Mohosin's change?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a. social | b. political |
| c. financial | d. familial |

4. A person through that process -

- i. gets used to social behaviour.
- ii. learns appropriate behaviour.
- iii. grows up as a good citizen .

Which of the following is right?

- | | |
|--------|-----------|
| a. i | b. ii |
| c. iii | d. i & ii |

Creative Questions

1. Shihab, a friend of Mizan and Russel, is a student of Class viii. Shihab stood first in a chess competition in Inter-House Indoor Competition consecutively twice. Russel was being influenced by Shihab to learn how to play chess and this time he has stood second in the competition. Mizan, another friend of Shihab, is often late to school these days. He is irregular in doing his home work as well. His teacher came to know from his mother that Mizan chats with his friend through internet till late night.
 - a. What is mass media?
 - b. Explain what plays an important role in individual's socialization.
 - c. Explain what institution has worked for Russel's being second in the chess competition.
 - d. 'Mizan is a victim of abuse of technology' - Explain it.
2. Mr. Shahed is an architect. He was designing a house on a large piece of paper. His five-year old son, Rony, saw him and started to draw on paper with pencil. After sometime, he showed his father the small houses he had drawn. His father encouraged him and said that he would take him to show the real thatched houses, trees and river. Few days later they went to their village. There his cousin, Sohel, showed him field, pond, house, trees etc. and asked him to draw them.
 - a. What is the strongest medium of socialization?
 - b. What is it called to guide others according to one's own style? Explain it.
 - c. Which element of socialization makes Rony to draw? Explain it.
 - d. Is there any difference between the socialization process of Rony and Sohel? Give reasons for your answer.

Chapter Six

Bangladesh Economy

Bangladesh is mainly an agricultural country. Most of the people of this country live in the villages. Agriculture is the main source of their livelihood. Besides, some of the village people are weavers, potters, blacksmiths, grocers and shopkeepers. Some people also live by small business. People of the town are mainly service holders and businessmen. Besides, among the people of the town many are rickshaw pullers, some are small shopkeepers, hawkers, labourers and workers. All these jobs are done on personal initiative. Side by side, there are some state-owned industries, railways, highways and water transports. There are also welfare oriented sectors like education and health. At present many industries and business organizations have been established in the country under private sector ownership. These play a vital role in the development of the country. Besides, a large number of people are being employed in this private sector. The economy of Bangladesh is flourishing with the help of both of these government and non-government sectors.

By the end of this chapter we will be able to-

- Explain with examples GDP, GNP, Per-capita income,
- Tell about the sectors contributing to Gross National Income,
- Explain the idea of human resource development,
- Describe the condition of human resource development of Bangladesh and compare it with other countries,
- Explain human resource development index,
- Compare Bangladesh with some developing countries regarding human resource development index,
- Explain the importance of remittance sent by the Bangladeshis living abroad on our economy.

Lesson-01: Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP is the monetary value of all goods and services produced every year by the citizens (native and non-native) living in the country. GDP is estimated to understand the overall economic capability of a country.

If any citizen works abroad and sends money or any company runs business abroad and sends money to the country it will not be counted as Gross Domestic Product and it will not be added to GDP.

Gross National Product (GNP)

Gross National Product GNP is the total monetary value of all goods and services produced by the citizens of a country within a specific period (usually a year). In other words, the citizens of a country may work or run business anywhere in the world. When he sends his earned money to his country it is included in the economy of the country and is considered as the gross national product. GNP is estimated to realize the contribution of the citizens of a country to its economy. For example, any individual or a business firm works or runs business abroad and sends money legally to Bangladesh; it will be the part of gross national product.

Per Capita Income

When the sum of gross domestic product is divided by the population we get per capita income. By means of per capita income we can measure the overall standard of living of a country. The more the per capita income is, the higher the standard of living is and this indicates prosperous economy.

$$\text{Per Capita Income} = \frac{\text{Gross National Income of a Year}}{\text{Total Population of the Year}}$$

For example, in 2011 the population of a country was 10 crore and the gross domestic product was 5000 crore US dollars.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{So Per Capita Income} &= \frac{5000 \text{ crore US dollars}}{10 \text{ crore}} \\ &= 500 \text{ US dollars.}\end{aligned}$$

The aim of increasing production in agriculture, industry and service sectors of a country is to increase income of the people. This increase of income improves their standard of living. It gives us liberty from poverty. After the independence of Bangladesh per capita income has increased; as a result the standard of living is improving gradually.

How much developed or underdeveloped a country is- that is determined by some indicators. The indicators are gross national product (GNP), per capita income of the people and their life style viewed from these indicators. Bangladesh economic condition is improving. The rate of growth of our economy is increasing every year. Our domestic production and the contribution of our overseas workers and other job-holders have made this growth possible. A statistics of Bangladesh Bank shows that the amount of our gross domestic product during the financial year 2004-2005 was Tk. 3,70,707 crore. The amount of our GDP during financial year 2012-2013 was 10,37,987 crore and in 2014-2015 was 15,13,600 crore. The amount of our GDP during financial year 2015-2016 till April is 17,29,567 crore taka.

Source: Economic Survey-2016

The main aim of increasing production and income in agriculture, industry and welfare sectors of the country is to improve the standard of people's life style. Any increase in production will have an effect in the people's life standard; poverty will come down, purchasing ability of people will increase and there will be more scopes for employment, unemployment will be decreased. If we can control the growth rate of our population, our country will develop much in the judgement of progress indicators.

Activity Explain your idea about national production and national income.

Lesson-2: Contribution of different sectors to the national income of Bangladesh

We can mention the names of many sectors as the source of national income in Bangladesh such as agriculture and forest, fishery, industry, mineral, electricity, gas and water, construction-industry, wholesale and retail marketing, hotel, restaurant, transport and communication, bank and insurance, health and social welfare, trade, commerce and excise etc. Of them, the accounts of our national production and income in some sectors are given below:

Agriculture and forest: Food grains, vegetables and forest resources are included in this sector. The contribution of this sector during the financial year 2012-2013 was Tk. 1,36,987 crore. The contribution of this sector to our gross

national production in the financial year 2014-2015 was 1,76,500 crore TK. The contribution of this sector to our gross national production was 14.33%. The contribution of this sector during the financial year 2015-2016, up to April is 1,89,272 crore and the growth rate is 1.53%.

Fishery: The amount of fish caught from our inland rivers, other waters and the sea during 2012-2013 financial year was 33.90 lac metric tons. The contribution of fishery sector to local production or GDP was 4.37%. The amount of the contribution in the financial year 2014-2015 was 3.69%. In the financial year of 2015-2016 up to April is 53,146 Crore taka and the growth rate is 6.19%.

Industry sector: The contribution of industry sector to gross national production during 2012-2013 financial year was 19.54%: The amount of contribution of this sector will be much more if we include electricity, gas, water supply, mineral resource and construction industry in this sector. The contribution of this sector during the financial year 2014-2015 was 20.17%. During the financial year 2015-2016 up to April the contribution of this sector is 2,92,282 crore taka and the growth rate is 10.33%.

Whole and retail marketing: The contribution of this sector to our national income in the financial year 2009-2010 was 14.30%, in 2012-2013 it was 14.05% and in 2014-2015 it was 14.12%. The contribution of this sector during the financial year 2015-2016 up to April is TK. 2,14,407 crore and the growth rate is 6.61 %.

Transport and communication: The contribution of this sector to our national income during 2009-2010 financial year was 10.76%, in 2012-2013 it was 10.80% and in 2014-2015 it was 11.14%. During the financial year 2015-2016 up to April, the contribution of this sector is TK. 1,69,397 crore and the growth rate is 6.51 %.

Health and welfare sector: The contribution of this sector to our national income during the financial year 2009-2010 was 1.96%, in 2012-2013 it was 2.49% and in 2014-2015 it was 1.84%. The contribution of this sector during the financial year 2015-2016 up to April is TK. 34,713 crore and the growth rate is 8.45%.

Significance

The contribution of agriculture to our gross national production is the biggest if we calculate sector-wise. The role of industries is also becoming more significant day by day. Besides, welfare sectors are also contributing greatly in the economy of the country. The modern world depends on technology. If we can utilize technology in agriculture, industry, communication and welfare sectors, we shall be able to expedite our national development and increase our national income. We should maintain coordination in the development of different sectors by adopting proper plans. We also should maintain a balance of income. If we can do so, this will help to upgrade people's standard of life.

Activity Make a list of sectors which are playing a significant role to increase gross national production or income of Bangladesh and give description of sector-wise contribution.

Lesson-03: Human Resource Development in Bangladesh

Human Resource Development

A human being becomes an asset of the state and society only when she or he can do something. Some become resource for the society and the state by their physical labour. Some innovate and help innovating new resource with the help of merit. Those who employ their merit and labour to increase production in agriculture, industry and service sectors of the country turn themselves into manpower. This sort of manpower is called human resource. Human resource means to turn every unskilled person into skilled manpower or asset. It is possible to develop human resource with the proper education, training, housing, medicare and food.

Not unskilled but only skilled human beings can contribute to the economic development of a country. So, we have to make sure that every human being can have the opportunity to attain knowledge through education. We have to develop necessary skills through education. We have to arrange proper medicare so that one can work according to one's skill. Therefore, human resource development means to make skilled and productive human beings through training on the basis of need.

Human Resource Development in Bangladesh:

Total population of Bangladesh is 15 crore and 99 lac in 2016. According to the census of 2011 the population of Bangladesh was 14, 97,72,364. In 2010 it was about 14 crore. Of this population only 5 crore and 35 lac who were above 15 years had employment. Of the mentioned manpower 48.4% was in agriculture, 24.3% was in industry, 14.2% was in service sectors. Of the total population 4 core 2 lac man and 1 crore 35 lac women have employment. The rest 9 crore 24 lac do not have employment all the time. But, among them there are children (aged under 15) and old people. The literacy rate in our country in 2009 was 54.8%. We have great problems in health, medicare and housing. As a result, it is difficult to improve skill and create employment for our large population. Most of the people cannot afford to provide food and education to their children due to poverty. As a result, they cannot become skilled manpower rapidly. This circle is called the 'vicious circle of poverty'. If we read the example below, it will be clear to us how this circle stands on the way to develop manpower.

Poor people do not have sufficient food to eat, so they possess ill-health. They cannot work. As a result, their income is less. Due to less income their saving is small and they cannot invest this small income. Therefore, they remain poor. Thus, the cyclic order of poverty hampers human resource development. It is necessary to provide food security to the people of Bangladesh to develop the condition of human resource development. We have to invest in the sectors of health and nutrition, education and vocational education. Finally, we must create employment for all.

Activity How does the vicious circle of poverty obstruct human resource development?

Lesson-04: Human Development Index/ Indicators

The labour which we cannot sell in the market is not counted in GDP, GNP and per capita income. So, the labour of a large population does not get a position in the GNP. This creates discrimination among people. For example, the household chores done by women are not estimated. So we cannot get the real picture of GDP. On the other hand, the labour of women in household chores becomes worthless.

There are many different problems except the above ones. For this reason human development indicators are used to know the real condition of the people of a country. Here different indicators are used to know how benevolent the economy of a country is. Some mentionable indicators are average life expectancy, average social inequality, rate of maternal death, unemployment rate, percentage of poverty, rate of child labour, allowance to workless and helpless people, rate of early marriage, rate of early motherhood, rate of income discrimination, percentage of education, environment friendly sustainable development etc.

To know the life standard of the people of a country, we need to know some controlling indicators. They are called human development indicators, such as literacy rate of the people, admission rate of students, their income, expenditure, their living places, medicare, food etc. If we assemble all these indicators we can learn the standard of living of the people of a country.

The Position of Bangladesh in Human Resource Development Index

The GDP, GNP and per capita income have increased in Bangladesh. Along with this development, the government of Bangladesh spends 20% more than the budget in socio-economic sectors for a balanced economic development and human resource development. According to the Human Development Report 2014 the position of Bangladesh in Human Development Index in 2013 was 142 which were 143 in 2012. The government has introduced National Education Policy 2010 in order to make skilled and capable human resource by inclusive education in all sectors and by improving the quality of education. The government has made rules to appoint 60% women teachers in government primary schools. As a result, the percentage of women teachers was 21% in 1991 and now it has increased to 64.9%. Besides, the government has given priority to health, nutrition and population sectors. Consequently birth rate and death rate have decreased, average life expectancy has increased, infant and maternal mortality rate and malnutrition have decreased notably.

The Bangladesh thana based survey on income and expenditure finds that according to income the rate of poverty which was 48.9% in 2000 has come down to 40% in 2005. On the other hand, the income based poverty rate has come down from 40% in 2005 to 31.5% in 2010.

The government has created social security net by providing ready cash allowance and free food to the destitute poor, distressed women, freedom fighters, handicapped people, orphans and many other people in order to bring speed in rural economy. Moreover, the government has successfully implemented the projects 'a House a Farm', 'Ashrayan' and 'Grihayan'.

As the mentioned programmes are on successful motion, meanwhile Bangladesh has achieved the recognition of achieving MDGs. Bangladesh has become a middle income country from a low one. If we compare Bangladesh with some developing countries regarding human development index we will realize the authenticity of this recognition.

Activity Determine the position of Bangladesh in human development index.

Lesson-05: Comparison between Bangladesh and Some developing Countries

Let us look at the list of indicators: per capita income, rate of admission irrespective of gender, education rate above 15 years, saving rate, medicare expenditure, housing rate, expenditure on consumer goods, unemployment rate, educational expenses, GNI, the number of people spending less than 1.25 dollar a day, birth rate and infant mortality rate etc. We can realize the condition of human development from the table given below.

The human development index of Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Srilanka, Malaysia and Indonesia is given below:

Table-1

Indicators	Year	Bangladesh	India	Pakistan	Srilanka	Malaysia	Indonesia
Saving (%NI)	2000	16.2	14.6	9.5	18.3	20.9	12.1
	2005	20.1	21.5	12.4	20.7	15.8	03
	2008	23.7	24.2	6.1	10.4	-	2.4
Admission in School (% Boys Girls)	2000	54.00	52.2	42.7	90.7	88.7	81.5
	2005	52.1	60.7	49.9	90.8	91.2	90.0
	2009	52.1	61.0	54.2	90.8	92.6	92.0
Unemployment rate (Manpower %)	2000	3.3	4.3	-	7.7	3.0	11.2
	2005	4.3	-	5.01	7.7	3.5	9.1
	2009	-	-	-	5.2	-	-

Let us have a close look at the above indicators. The admission rate in school in 2000 was 54% in Bangladesh, 52.2% in India, 42.7% in Pakistan, 90.7% in Srilanka, 88.7% in Malaysia, 81.5% in Indonesia. In 2009 the rate in Bangladesh has come down to 52.1 % it has increased to 61 % in India, 54.2% in Pakistan, 90.8% in Srilanka.

In other indicators the condition of different countries in human development index is almost the same. Bangladesh occupies 129th place in human development index in 2010. India was 119 and Malaysia was 57. But Vietnam developed rapidly in human development index and rose to the place 113. The country which progress in human development index among the countries of the world rises up in the list and which cannot progress goes down.

According to the Human Development Report 2014 the position of Bangladesh was 142, Pakistan 147 and Nepal 145. Life expectancy in Bangladesh was 71.6 years, Pakistan 66.2 years, Nepal 69.6 years. In education the inequality rate is 38.6% in Bangladesh, 44.4% in Pakistan and 41.4% in Nepal. Regarding gender discrimination Bangladesh stands 111th among 155 countries. In this regard, the position of Pakistan is 121 and Nepal 108. The rate of extreme poverty is 21 % in Bangladesh, 26.5% in Pakistan, 18.6% in Nepal. The ray of hope for us regarding employment that the employment rate in the developing countries is 60.7% of the total population, but it is 67.8% in Bangladesh. Still we have to ensure tremendous improvement in some sectors. The rate of social inequality is 28.6% in Pakistan, 25.9% in Nepal but it is 29.0% in Bangladesh. Income based inequality rate in Pakistan and Nepal 11.6% and 15.1% respectively. But it is still 28.3% in Bangladesh.

The government of Bangladesh has given priority to these issues and so working to make it middle income country by 2021. And it is also working to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

Activity Make a comparative picture between Bangladesh and Nepal in Human Development Index according to Table-1.

Source: UNDP, Economic Survey of Bangladesh 2015.

Lesson- 6: Expatriates Income or Remittance

The money sent to the country by the expatriate workers is called remittance. The labourers, employees and professionals working abroad send a part of their income to their families by Bank. This money does not only serve their family purpose or improve their life style, but also plays a great role in the development of the country. The money is also being invested in different fields. At present, a great part of national income of Bangladesh comes from remittance sent by the expatriates.

Influence of Overseas / foreign employment and remittance on our economy

At present, millions of people of Bangladesh are working in different countries of the world. The labourers and the other professionals of Bangladesh are working in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and other countries of the Middle East. Many people of Bangladesh are doing different jobs in the near and far eastern countries such as Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, South Korea. Many Bangladeshis are also doing different types of jobs and business in Europe, America, Australia and Africa. The statistics bureau of manpower and employment shows that a total 59 lac Bangladeshi persons were on employment in foreign countries up to March, 2010. The amount of remittance that we got from the people working abroad during 2008-2009 financial year stood at 9689 million US dollars. The amount of remittance during 2012-2013 financial years stood at 8729 million US dollars. According to World Bank statistics, the position of Bangladesh was 12th among the countries receiving the highest amount of remittance in the year 2008. This position was upgraded to 8th in 2009. The position of Bangladesh among SAARC countries in this period was 2nd. The economic condition of Bangladesh did not face any crisis even during the economic depression throughout the world in 2008-2009. The main reason of this is the huge amount of remittance sent by the expatriates. The amount of remittance during financial year 2015-2016 up to April, stood at 12,255 million US dollars.

Activity Explain how remittance is playing a great role in the development of country's economic condition.

Exercise

MCQ

1. Which sector has the highest contribution individually in national production?

- a. agriculture
- b. industry
- c. trade
- d. health

2. Which belongs to national income?

- i. signing of a singer
- ii. cooking of a housewife
- iii. running a business.

Which one of the following is true?

- a. i
- b. ii & iii
- c. i & iii
- d. i, ii & iii

Read the following stem and answer the questions 3 and 4.

Shafiq is a youth of 16. But he is very weak due to starvation and half-eating. So no one employs him in work. Owing to financial crisis, his condition is deteriorating day by day.

3. Which factor of the state does Shafiq's ill-condition indicate?

- a. economic infirmity
- b. lack of employment
- c. vicious circle of poverty
- d. lack of training

4. To make Shafiq human resource we need to provide him-

- i. food security
- ii. rehabilitation
- iii. education

Which one of the following is true?

- a. i
- b. i & ii
- c. ii & iii
- d. i, ii & iii

Creative Questions

1. Miss Oshin came to his neighbouring developing country from Japan to collect data for his research work. She observed that the people of the country are engaged in different enterprises to develop the country. The internal annual income of the country is 10,000 crore US dollars. The remittance sent by the expatriates that year amounted 5000 crore US dollars. The population of the country is 15 crore at present. The government is emphasizing on the increasing use of machine in agriculture, technology and industry.
 - a. What was the literacy rate of Bangladesh in 2009?
 - b. Explain National Income.
 - c. Calculate the per capita income of the country mentioned in the stem and explain the rule.
 - d. The main target of the government mentioned in the stem is to 'create employment' - explain.
2. Mr. Raihan lived in Malaysia for a long time for his job. A few days ago he has returned to his village. He found that the teenagers of his village and nearby villages do not go to schools and colleges. They spend their time idly doing nothing. Infant mortality rate is also very high. With the help of the respected persons of the village he arranges training on different topics and thus manages to create employment.
 - a. What was the population of Bangladesh in 2011?
 - b. Why was the project 'a house a farm' taken? Explain.
 - c. What type of asset can Mr. Raihan's initiatives make? Explain it.
 - d. Analyse the condition of Bangladesh according to the development index mentioned in the stem.

Chapter Seven

Bangladesh : State and Government System

The state is a political organization. Government is one of the elements to form a state. Every independent country in the world has its own government system. Government can be of different types. Every government has some organs. By these organs government has to perform various types of functions. The state is governed according to some principles which are written down in the constitution. After liberation, the constitution of Bangladesh was framed in November 1972. In this constitution the principles and regulations of our country have been mentioned clearly.

By the end of this chapter we will be able to-

- Describe the system of government in brief,
- Narrate the fundamental rules of running the state of Bangladesh,
- Describe the main characteristics of the constitution of Bangladesh and show respect to it,
- Describe the formation and functions of different institutions of the government of Bangladesh
- Explain the formation and functions of local government of Bangladesh,
- Realize the significance of good governance on governing the state of Bangladesh and accordingly help the ongoing process of good governance.

Lesson-1: Types of Government

Among the four fundamental elements of the state, government is one of them. This is the basic controlling power of the state. As a ship cannot run without an engine, in the same way a state cannot run without a government. Every function of the state is performed by the government.

The government is an essential element of all the states. But it can be of different types. The types of government were not same from the period when the state originated. From time to time the types and concept of the government have been changed.

At present, the government can be classified according to the following chart.

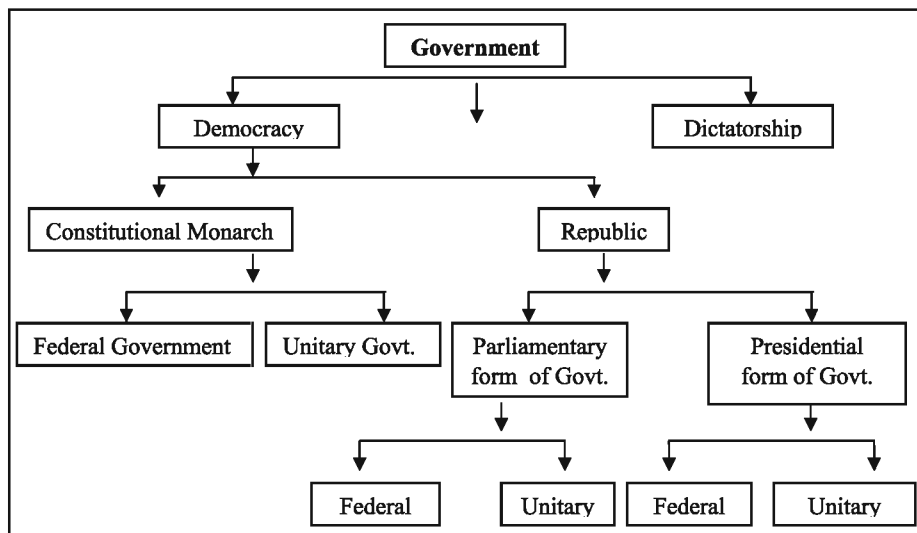


Fig: Various Types of Government

1. Government can normally be divided into two forms; namely Democracy and, Dictatorship. In democracy sovereign power of the state is vested in the hands of the people. People are the source of all power. People elect their nominated persons or political party by exercising their power of voting. The elected representatives form the government and administer the country. Most of the countries in the world have such type of government. On the other hand, Dictatorship is a rule of one person or one political party. In this system of government, people do not have any recognition of their rights and opinion. Here the country is ruled according to the wishes of a dictator or according to the wish and desire of a political party.

2. On the basis of power of the head of the state, the democratic form of government is classified into Constitutional Monarchy and Republic. Constitutional Monarchy is such type of government where head of the state gets power by heredity. At present direct Constitutional Monarchy hardly exists except one or two countries like Saudi Arabia. But many countries of the world still sustain Constitutional Monarchy to preserve tradition. On the other hand, Republic is a system of government where head of the state gets power through indirect election by the votes of the people. In this system, people are considered the owners of the state.

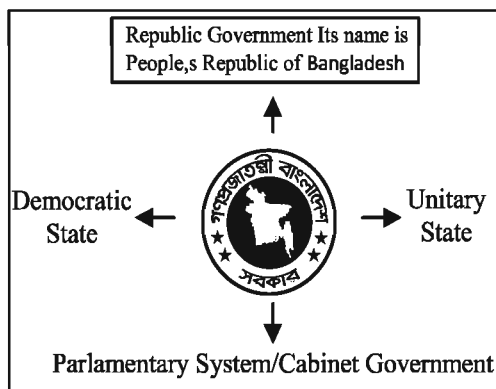
3. On the basis of the distribution of power, democratic government can be divided into two forms: Unitary Government and Federal Government. Unitary form of government is a system in which all the power is vested upon the central government. Federal form of government is a system in which governmental power is distributed by the constitution between central government and provincial government.

4. On the basis of the relationship between the Executive and Legislative, democratic government can be divided into two forms: Parliamentary form of government and Presidential form of government. In Parliamentary form of government the Executive as a whole becomes responsible and dependent to the legislative department. But in presidential form of government Executive department does not remain accountable and responsible to the legislature. In this system of government President and his cabinet govern the country directly.

Activity Write down the forms of government on poster papers as charts and hang them on a wall of the classroom.

Lesson-2: Types of government of Bangladesh

Bangladesh is a democratic country. Republic form of government is present here. The people are the owners of the state here. She has no province. The administration is run from the center. Parliamentary form of government exists here. In a cabinet form of government a constitutional head runs the government. The Prime Minister becomes the head of the government and a cabinet works under him. The priority of the legislature is ensured here. The cabinet is accountable to the legislature for its activities.



Characteristics of Bangladesh Government

Activity Give two examples to prove Bangladesh as a democratic state.

Lesson-3: Fundamental State Policies of Bangladesh

According to the original constitution of 1972 and the fifteenth amendment of the constitution, there are four fundamental state policies which are as follow:

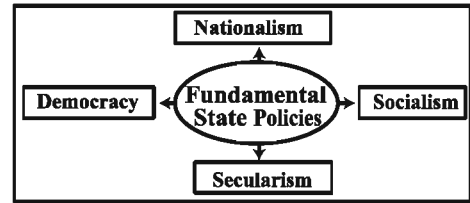


Fig: Fundamental Policies of State

1. Nationalism: A unique bond has been created among the Bengalee nation with the help of the same language, literature and culture. So it is declared in the constitution that as Bengalee nation achieved the independence and sovereignty of Bangladesh by their struggle and unique bond, this unity and fraternity will be the basis of Bengalee Nationalism.

2. Socialism: To bring an equitable distribution in economic sector and ensure the amenities and facilities for all are the objectives of this policy. Socialism is accepted as a fundamental state policy to ensure impartial justice and building up exploitation-free society.

3. Democracy: The main purpose of making democracy a fundamental state policy is to ensure people's participation in all activities. The fundamental human rights and freedom of the people will be ensured through this. It will establish the prestige of the people.

4. Secularism: Secularism has been included as a state policy so that every citizen can practice his/her religion equally and nobody can create any hindrance to one another in the practice of religion.

The major policies are followed in every sector of the state administration. Every citizen should abide by these policies. Besides, the constitution is a holy document of the state administration. So it is the duty for every citizen to honour and abide by the constitution.

Activity Give two examples of how we can follow democracy and secularism- the basic two principles in our practical life.

Lesson-4: The Main Characteristics of Bangladesh Constitution

Constitution is a basic document of running the state. As a building or construction is made according to a design, in the same way the administration of the state is run according to the constitution. What will be the types of a government? What kind of rights will we enjoy as citizens? What kind of power will be exercised by the various organs of the government? Everything is written in the constitution. The history of the constitution of Bangladesh is as follows:

The independence of Bangladesh was declared on the 26th March, 1971. The victory of Bangladesh was achieved on the 16th December, 1971 through the armed liberation war of long nine months. The first session of 'Gonoparishad' was held on the 10th April, 1972. In this session a constitution committee was formed and Dr. Kamal Hossain was nominated the president of this committee. This committee made a draft constitution within six months. It was presented in the Gonoparishad on 30th October, 1972. The constitution was finally approved on the 4th November, 1972.

According to the opinion of the father of the nation, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, this constitution has been written with the blood of lacs of martyrs. So it is a sacred document for all of us. Constitution is not an unchangeable document. It can be changed and amended with the changes of time. Till now it has been amended sixteen times. Last amendment (sixteen) of the constitution was made on 22nd September, 2014.

The main characteristics of the constitution of Bangladesh are as follow:

- 1. People's Republic of Government:** Bangladesh will be known as an independent and sovereign republic.
- 2. Parliamentary form of Government:** Cabinet or Parliamentary system of government will be in action in Bangladesh. The real power of the government will be vested in the hands of the Prime Minister.
- 3. Written Constitution:** This constitution is a written document. It is divided into 11 parts and there are 153 articles and a preamble in the constitution.
- 4. Fundamental Principles of the State policy:** In this constitution four fundamental principles of state policy have been formulated. These are Nationalism, Socialism, Democracy and Secularism.

5. State Religion: The Constitution has declared Islam as a state religion. At the same time it also ensures the rights and status of the followers of Hindu, Buddhist, Christian and also other religions.

6. Nation and Nationality: As a national identity the people of Bangladesh will be known as 'Bangalee' without the ethnic group and the identity of the citizen will be 'Bangladeshi'.

7. Unitary Government: Unitary form of government will be introduced in the country.

8. Unicameral Legislature: In this constitution there has been a provision of a single chamber in the parliament. The parliament will be formed with 300 members who will be elected by direct election and 50 female members will be elected by the votes of the elected members of the parliament.

9. Fundamental rights: Fundamental rights of the citizens and their preservation have been ensured in the constitution.

10. Sovereignty of the people: According to the constitution, all powers of the state belong to the people and a particular authority will exercise this power on behalf of the people.

11. Independence of the Judiciary: Independence of the judiciary has been guaranteed in the constitution.

12. Universal adult franchise: Without any discrimination of nation, religion and colour, it is declared in the constitution that those who are 18 will exercise their voting power.

13. Election procedure: If the parliament either breaks or is abolished, fresh election will have to be arranged within 90 days.

14. Amendment of the constitution: The constitution can be amended by the votes of two-thirds majority of the total number of members of the parliament.

Activity-1 Mention the main characteristics of Bangladesh Constitution.

Activity-2 Collect the constitution of Bangladesh from your school or any other nearest library of any institution and write its identity in short.

Lesson-5: Different organs and functions of the Government of Bangladesh

Government is a basic controlling power of the state. The state performs all its activities by the government. It cannot run without a government. Government has to perform various types of functions to run the state. For example, the state ensures our food, education and security as the citizens of the state. Government has to formulate various kinds of laws for the welfare of the people. If anyone violates the laws, he/she will be punished by the state. There are many other jobs of this type that the govt. has to perform. To perform these functions of the state, the government has three organs: 1. Legislative 2. Executive and 3. Judiciary.

Structure and formation of the various organs of Government

Three organs of the Bangladesh Government in three pictures are shown as follow:

Bangladesh government organs

Legislative



Jatiya Sangsad

Executive



Bangladesh Secretariat

Judiciary



Supreme Court

First picture shows **Jatiya Sangsad Bhaban**. It is situated at Agargaon in Dhaka. The elected representatives formulate the necessary laws for the state and give their decision in other policy making affairs in the sessions of the parliament.

The second picture shows **Bangladesh Secretariat**. From this center, government governs the country.

The last picture shows **Bangladesh Supreme Court**. It is the highest court of justice of Bangladesh govt.

The short description of three organs of the government is as follows;

Legislative

The legislative of Bangladesh is unicameral. Its name is Jatiya Sangsad. It consists of 350 members. Among them 300 members are elected from 300 constituencies by the direct vote of the people. While 50 more seats is reserved for women. In the reserved seats women members are elected by the members who are elected by direct vote. That means in the reserved seats women members are elected indirectly. But again out of 300 constituencies, the women members can be elected from any constituency by direct competition. The tenure of the Sangsad is five years. There is one Speaker and one Deputy Speaker in the parliament. The responsibility of the Speaker is to conduct all activities relating to the sessions of the parliament. Deputy Speaker assists him in this regard. Besides, in absence of the Speaker Deputy Speaker presides over the parliament session. Both of them are elected from among the members of parliament by their vote.

The legislative or the Jatiya Sangsad enacts and amends general laws of the country. It also ventilates and expresses public opinion, controls government income and expenditure, formulates and amends the constitution, if any allegation is raised against the President; the legislative takes this into consideration. Besides this, it also plays its role as a guardian of our national exchequer. Taxes are levied and the budget is approved by it.

Executive

The organ which is entrusted with the administration of the country is called the executive. In a wider sense executive means the officers and employees who are entrusted with the state's functions. In this regard, from the head of the state down to village guards all are the part of the executive. In the real sense, the executive consists of the head of the state, head of the government, members of the cabinet and officers of the secretariat. The executive administers the country and executes the laws passed by the legislature. It maintains the internal law and order in the country. It also maintains relationship with foreign countries. It works for the defense, liberty and sovereignty of the country.

Judiciary

The organ which administers impartial judgement according to the law of the country is called judiciary. The judiciary consists of the judges of all the courts of Bangladesh. The Supreme Court is the highest court of Justice in the judicial department. The chief of this institution is called the Chief Justice. The president appoints the Chief Justice. The Supreme Court has two divisions Appellate division and High court division. The President also appoints the justices of these two divisions. The judiciary administers justices according to the existing laws of the country. It makes civil life simple and beautiful and establishes fair justice by punishing the guilty and criminals. The judiciary conducts and gives verdict of the different cases and litigations filed in court. It interprets the provisions of the constitution and does various investigative works. The judiciary also acts as a safeguard of the constitution and rights of its citizen and it also conducts the works on various enquiries.

In the above discussion, we observe that every organ of a government has its functions and scope. According to this, the functions of the organ are conducted. The total summary of all organs is government and the functions of the organs are included in the government works.

Activity-1 Make a comparative report in short about the different organs of the Bangladesh government.

Activity-2 Identify which work belongs to what organ and then write down.

To work for the development of agriculture, give verdict on the different cases, change the laws, protect the country from foreign aggression, punishes the guilty, frame the constitution.

Legislative: 1.

2.

Executive : 1.

2.

Judiciary : 1.

2.

Lesson- 6: Structure and Functions of Local Government

Generally the local government is a system of government which is elected by the people to run the local administration and maintain development works. This type of government is formed locally to solve local problems.

As the territory and population of the state is large at present, it is not possible for the government to solve all types of regional problems from the centre. In this way the extra pressure of the central government is reduced and the solution of local problems also becomes easy. It is an important part of Bangladesh administration.

The local government system has spread out in both village and urban areas of Bangladesh. Structures of local governments in both the regions have been shown in the following chart:

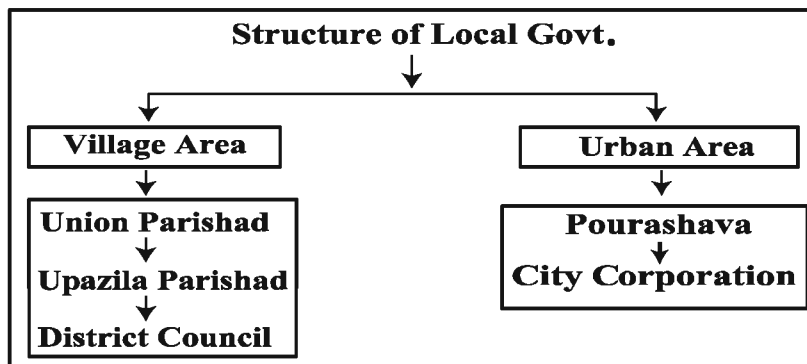


Fig : Structure of Local Govt.

In the village area of Bangladesh, there are three layers of local government. Among them Union Parishad is the last one. Besides this, at Upazila level there are Upazila Parishads, at district level there are District Councils. In urban areas there are two types of government; such as Pourashava and City Corporation. Except eight divisional cities city corporation perform functions in Comilla, Narayanganj and Gazipur districts and Pourashavas in other district areas.

Formation of Local Government

Except District Council, the leadership of every organ in local government is elected by the direct votes of the people. The tenure of every organ is five years.

Union Parishad

The primary level of local government is Union Parishad in rural areas. At present there are 4,553 Union Parishads in the country. A Union Parishad consists of several villages. Union Parishad is the local government in village area. The aim of Union Parishad is to remove the village problems, spread the leadership at the local level and increase mass consciousness. Every Union Parishad consists of an elected chairman, nine members from nine wards and three female members in the reserved seats having a total of thirteen members (01+09+03).

Upazila Parishad

Upazila consists of some unions. The Upazila Parishad consists of one chairman, one Vice Chairman, one Woman Vice Chariman and all chairmen of Union Parishads under the Upazilla, Chairmen of Pourashavas and one-third of all the female members. There are 490 Upazilas in Bangladesh at present.

District Council

A District Council consists of some Upazilas. There are 61 district councils out of 64 under the Ministry of Local Government Affairs. Khagrachari, Bandarban and Rangamati— these three district councils are under the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs. The district council consists of one chairman and twenty members. Out of 20 members there will be five female members. The Chairman with all other members will be elected indirectly. They are elected by the votes of Mayor and Commissioners of all the City Corporations under the District Council, all the Chairmen of Upazilla, Mayor and Councilors of all the Pourashavas and all the Chairmen and members of Union Parishad. The members of parliament under the district will be the advisors of District Council.

Pourashava

The Pourashava is a local government in urban areas. There are 325 Pourashavas in Bangladesh at present. A Pourashava consists of one Mayor, one Councilor from each ward and female Councilors from the reserved seats. The number of members of Pourashava can be more or less on the basis of territory and population.

City Corporation

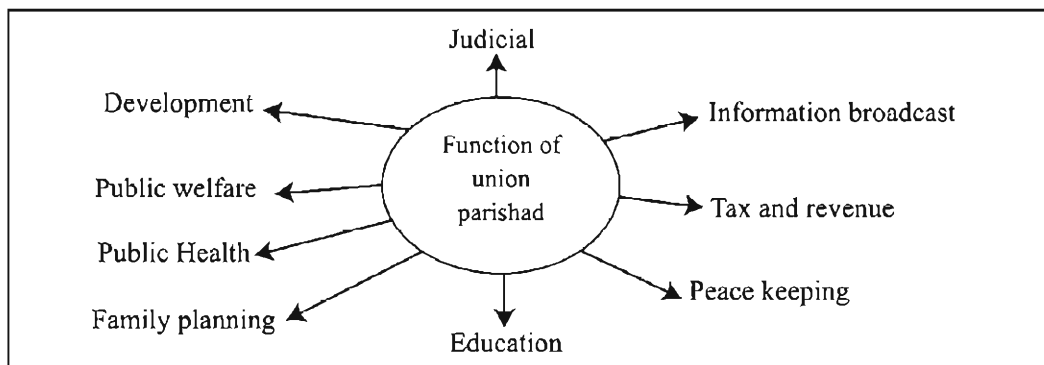
There are twelve City Corporations in Bangladesh. They are Dhaka North, Dhaka South, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Khulna, Sylhet, Barisal, Narayanganj, Rangpur, Comilla, Gazipur and Mymensingh. The chief of the City Corporation is called Mayor. There are Councilors, as a helping hand of the Mayor. The numbers of the Councilors can be more or less on the basis of territory.

Activity Show the comparative structure of Union Parishad and Pourashava in chart.

Functions of Local Government

Local government is the system of local representatives. It is self-governed and beyond direct control of the government. Local government performs many welfare and development works at local level, where it is the key-force of all development works.

Functions of a Union Parishad



Functions of Union Parishad

It appears that a Union Parishad has to perform a variety of functions. They are-

- to make and implement plans of total development of Union Parishad.
- to make arrangement for pure drinking water.
- helping the affected people and managing their rehabilitation.
- to keep environment clean and tidy in the Union Parishad.
- to make arrangement for first aid.

- creating mass awareness and making various family planning equipments available for the implementation of family planning programs.
- making arrangement for awarding stipend to poor and meritorious students and arranging adult education for removing illiteracy.
- maintaining law and order in the area.
- to make arrangement of collecting the land tax in the area.
- creating mass awareness against the offence and informing the policy if any offence or bad incident happens in the area.
- working to raise consciousness against different social problems like sexual harassment, dowry system etc.
- to settle the local disputes to maintain peace and harmony in the area.

Functions of Upzila Parishad

The functions of Upazila Parishad are almost the same as the functions of Union Parishad. Besides this, Upazila Parishad takes necessary long and short term development projects including five-year plan. Upazila Parishad implements, supervises and coordinates various projects of the government. It constructs and maintains the link roads among different Union Parishads.

Functions of District Council

The functions of District Council are to conduct different development programs of District Council. It builds roads, bridges and culverts in the reserved area of Upazila and Pourashava. The construction of educational institutions, residential hotels, training centers, orphanages, libraries and night schools, agriculture farms, flood control embankments are also the functions of District Council. It arranges irrigation, preserves public health and works for the development of communication and transportations.

Functions of Pourashava

A Pourashava performs its functions like a Union Parishad, such as maintaining the public health, education and public welfare activities and judicial types of

works. Besides these, other functions are-

- making arrangements for pure water and removing the blocked water.
- controlling the sale of unhygienic and adulterated food.
- adopting plans and implementing them for maintaining a good environment in the towns.
- arranging the proper construction of the houses and homes.
- constructing and maintaining the roads and controlling vehicle movement.
- planting trees on both sides of the roads, establishing parks and gardens and preserving open spaces.

Besides, Pourashava celebrates various national days, performs work relating to relief and rehabilitation, arranges orphanage for the orphans and the helpless, sets up libraries and clubs, controls begging, arranges games and sports, builds and maintains auditorium, maintains birth and death registration, controls epidemic and contagious diseases and arranges reception for special guests.

Functions of City Corporation

City Corporation performs its functions in the metropolitan areas like the Pourashava. They are-

- making arrangements for pure water and removing the blocked water.
- control the sale of unhygienic and adulterated food.
- adopting plans and implementing them for maintaining a good environment in the city.
- arrange the proper construction of the houses and homes.
- constructing and maintaining the roads and controlling vehicle movement.
- planting trees on both sides of the roads, establishing parks and gardens and preserving open spaces.

Activity-1 Evaluate the implementation works of your Union Parishad/ Pourashava and City Corporation. Point out the sectors where the work has not been implemented and recommend for necessary development. The work can be done in groups.

Activity-2: How can you help to implement the functions of the local government in your area?

Lesson-7: Good Governance in Government Administration:

The ability to run the government largely depends on good governance. In fact, good governance means a type of government which is formed according to the constitution. It works under a jurisdiction with honesty and sincerity. It employs its ultimate efficiency for the protection of citizen rights and for public welfare. In easy words, good governance is a type of state or government system where different organizations are responsible for their jobs. Here institutional interest is greater than individual interest. Transparency and accountability in the execution of different functions and to establish the rule of law are the factors of good governance.

It is essential to ensure responsibility and accountability in administration to run the government. For the good establishment of rule of law and democracy, corruption, individual interest and nepotism should be stopped. Besides establishment of human rights is urgent for a country so that the people can get justice. It is necessary to establish good governance in every corner of the government to eliminate poverty, to attain self-reliance, to establish justice and to ensure development. The hindrances to good governance should also be removed.

The government has taken steps to establish good governance in the country. We have to cooperate the government to implement the efforts taken by it. We have to build ourselves as the upholders and bearers for the establishment of good governance. We have to make ourselves responsible to build Bangladesh as a prosperous and corruption free country in the canvass of the world.

Activity Identify the importance of good governance for running the government of Bangladesh.

Exercise

MCQ

1. How many times has the constitution of Bangladesh been amended till 2014?

- a. 11
- b. 13
- c. 15
- d. 16

2. Where are the fundamental principles of running the state written?

- a. constitution
- b. law book
- c. document of independence
- d. constitution of ruling party

Read the stem and answer the questions 3 and 4.

Mrs. Taslima is a parliament member. But she was not the candidate in any of the constituency out of the 300 constituencies at the time of parliamentary election. As an elected member, she tabled a bill in the parliament session in favour of women for increasing women quota in government service.

3. Who elected Mrs. Taslima a parliament member?

- a. people
- b. parliament members
- c. cabinet
- d. Upazila Chairman

4. Mrs. Taslima was elected a parliament member in order-

- i. to increase women representation
- ii. to increase the numbers of parliament members
- iii. to preserve women interest.

Which one of the following is true?

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| a. i & ii | b. ii & iii |
| c. i & iii | d. i, ii & iii |

Creative Question

Mr. Golam Kuddus is an inhabitant of Rahimpur village under the Hathazari upazila. He was elected chairman in the local government election of 2015. He sank five tube-wells to solve the problem of pure water of the inhabitants. He repairs and constructs roads of the union. He also provides scholarship to the meritorious students. Meanwhile he has become familiar as a popular person in his locality.

- a. How many District Councils are there in Bangladesh?
- b. 'People are the root of all powers'. Explain it.
- c. In which local government Mr. Golam Kuddus is elected chairman? Explain it.
- d. 'Mr. Kuddus has to perform many more duties than he does as a chairman mentioned above' - explain it.

Chapter Eight

Disasters in Bangladesh

Bangladesh is one of the highest disaster prone areas of the world. We know that the whole world is undergoing a climate change due to temperature rise on the earth's surface or global warming. This climate change causes less crop production in the torrid zone during the dry season. Besides, this results in excessive rain, flood and water logging in the rainy season as well as draughts, tornadoes, cyclones, tidal bores or similar natural disasters in the dry seasons. Salinity increases in the coastal areas. Sudden cold or hot wave, deep fog, hailstorm are also some byproducts. Besides, earthquake is one of the natural disasters of the country. Geographic position and global warming are the causes of this disaster. We notice the impacts of these disasters on the life and economy of Bangladesh.

By the end of this chapter we will be able to -

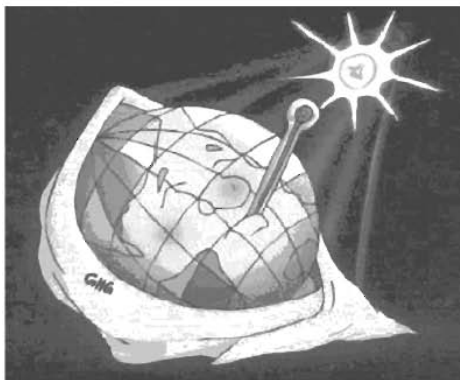
- Explain the idea of global warming,
- Analyze the causes and effects of global warming,
- Explain disaster,
- Mention the types of disasters,
- Describe different types of natural disasters like cyclone, flood, drought, earthquake, tsunami, fire-accident etc.
- Narrate the causes of natural disasters of Bangladesh,
- Analyze the impacts of these disasters on the life and economy of Bangladesh,
- Give advice and make a plan to prevent natural disasters, to undertake necessary steps to save life and assets from disasters,
- Be aware of environment.

Lesson 1: The concept of global warming

The earth has flora and fauna as it has suitable environment for them. Water, air, and other necessary elements together constitute that suitable environment. Due to global warming the environment is hugely endangered. Let us know at this stage what global warming means. In fact, as the amazing discoveries of science have made our life easy and comfortable, they have either damaged or made an imbalance in the environment too. The huge boom of population, deforestation, mills and factories along with the engine run vehicles are destroying the balance of ecology. As a result, many problems are being created. One of those difficult problems is 'greenhouse effect'. This is a complicated problem. Greenhouse is a

kind of covering made of different types of gases. It works as heat maximiser. It creates a kind of covering or shield around the world.

Look at the right side picture. Here the green house gas has formed a layer around the globe. What is its impact? This layer absorbs heat from the sun and then scatters it on the surface of the globe. Thus, the heat of the world increases. This increasing heat is known as global warming. Due to this problem the air and the earth are getting warmer gradually and the sea surface is going up.



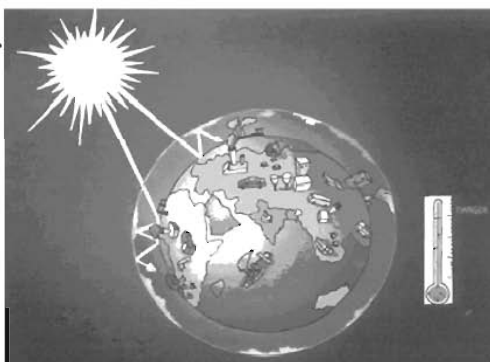
The greenhouse gas covering the earth

Lesson-2: The causes of global warming

The main elements of the air are nitrogen and oxygen. Besides, a little amount of carbon-di-oxide, methane and nitras-oxide are also available in the air along with some vapour and ozone gas. These less important gases are called greenhouse gases. Apart from these natural gases, few man-made gases such as CFC (Chloro Fluoro Carbon), HCFC (Hydro Chloro Fluoro Carbon), Halon are also called greenhouse gases.

Due to these gases, Carbon-di-oxide has

increased 25% in the atmosphere in last one century. Similarly, Nitras oxide has increased 19% and methane has increased 100%. These are the main reasons of global warming. There are other causes also liable for global warming. Our household items such as refrigerator, air conditioner, plastic items, foam, aerosol etc. produce a kind of greenhouse gas (HCFC). This is destroying the ozone layer of the atmosphere. There are many layers in the atmosphere. The closest layer to the earth is troposphere which has an average height of 12 km. from the sea level. The next one is ozone layer and it is extended up to 20 km. The ozone layer absorbs the ultra violet rays of the sun and saves the flora of the earth. Due to erosion of ozone layers, there is a rise of 5% ultra violet ray in the earth's surface. This is also a cause of global warming.



Greenhouse gas around

Besides, the developed countries are also liable for greenhouse effect. They are destroying ecology by their increasingly high use of fossil fuel. Many of these countries are using nuclear plants that produce huge waste. This waste also increases greenhouse gas, but its role in global warming is very little. Not only that the industrial waste and black fumes produce loads of mercury, lead, and arsenic that are also liable for global warming.

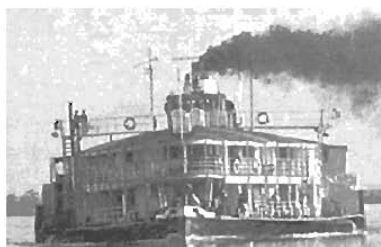
The oceans are compared to the lungs of human body. They have significant roles in controlling world temperature. But they are gradually getting polluted as radioactive wastes are thrown there. It pollutes vapours that mix up with the air and increases world temperature. Though Bangladesh is a small country once it had many rivers, ponds, canals, marshy lands etc. They had vital roles in controlling temperature. Currently many of them are either dried up or thoroughly filled up. Many of them are used for waste discharge. Thus rivers are being abused in many developing countries that also results in global warming.

Deforestation is another important factor in this regard. We know, the green trees take in carbon-di-oxide from the environment and leave out oxygen for us. But due to massive deforestation, the amount of oxygen is getting minimized and the amount of carbon-di-oxide is getting maximized in the air. As a result, the amount of harmful CFC gas rises up to damage the ozone layer.

It is true that the present world is getting urbanised too rapidly. People are rushing to cities and towns for work. Therefore, cities are getting over burdened with extra population. This huge population needs extra vehicles too. Emission of black fumes is carbon-di-oxide. Likewise, the black fumes produced by the mills and factories are also increasing the amount of carbon emission in the air which is the further cause of global warming.



Black fumes



**Waste discharge in the sea and
exhaustion of black fumes**



Deforestation



Increasing vehicles

In addition, artificial irrigation, use of nitrozen fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture have roles in damaging ozone layer which ultimately contribute to global warmmg.

We have learnt about climate change in Bangladesh at Class Seven. One of the main reasons of climatic change is global warming. In fact, global warming has panicked the whole



Use of chemical fertilizers in agricultural lands

world including Bangladesh. Below is a discussion on how global warming may affect the ecology and life style in Bangladesh:

The level of sea water will increase due to global warming. As a result, sea water will enter the coastal areas. Due to salinity in sea water, trees and forests, fisheries and crops will be massively ruined. This situation is already evident in Bangladesh. Global warming is already damaging the mangrove forests in Bangladesh. We know that the bio-diversity in the Sundarbans is already at stake. Salinity has increased at agricultural lands in the coastal areas. Therefore, lands are losing fertility. It has affected the agricultural production. Besides, many species of trees and sweet water fish have been lost in the mean time. All these have adverse impact on people's life and livelihood. People are going to cities for their survival. So the cities are getting overburdened.

As the level of sea water is rising up, tidal waves are becoming higher than their natural size. Sometimes it takes the shape of tidal bores. Sometimes depressions take place in the sea and turns into cyclones. We have heard the names of 'Ayla' and 'Sidr'. These two natural disasters have immensely ravaged lives and resources at the coastal areas. In addition, the entrance of saline water into large locality has ruined crops, houses and institutions. These areas have acute shortage of drinking water too. Ayla and Sidr have devastated nearly one-fourth of the Sundarbans. They have affected our bio-diversity and fishery sector as well.

It is mentioned that due to the global warming the temperature of the earth is rising and the ultra violet rays of the sun also enter this world directly. As a result, human beings and other animals are suffering from several types of diseases such as cancer, skin diseases, and some others. Global warming is also destroying the ecological balance. The desertification of the northern part of Bangladesh is an example of this.

Global warming will result in flood, draught and salinity. As a consequence, there will be shortage of food for livestock and different types of diseases will spread. Considering all these negative aspects, we need to take cautious steps to face the problems of climate change.

Activity-I What are the causes of global warming?

Activity-2 Discuss what type of damages human beings, environment, and animals are undergoing for global warming. What are likely to take place in future?

Lesson 3: The concept and kinds of disaster

When any natural or man-made situation becomes unnatural and intolerable and as a result of which crops, asset and life are destroyed and environment is damaged, it is called disaster. Disasters are of two kinds; natural disasters and man-made disasters. Natural disasters take place suddenly and human beings are generally helpless here. However, man-made disasters are results of some activities done by them. We can avoid them or save ourselves from their adverse impact by being conscious and careful. Disasters that are created due to the malpractices of human beings or which are caused due to their lack of far sightedness are called human being created disasters. This type of disaster destroys lives and disrupts natural life-styles. It also disturbs ecological balance and increases restlessness in a society. Some of the man-made disasters are war, communal riot, deforestation, water logging through obstacles at natural flow of rivers and desertification, fire etc. On the other hand, when any natural accident or destruction hampers the normal flow of life, we call it natural disaster. Flood, cyclone, tidal bore, tornado, earthquake, draught, river erosion, tsunami, volcanic eruptions are some examples of natural disasters.

Activity-1 What is a natural disaster?

Activity-2 Mention 5 causes of human beings created disasters and another five causes for natural disasters.

Lesson 4 and 5: Different kinds of natural disasters

In Class Seven we have learnt about some natural disasters caused due to climate change like cyclones, flood and drought. In this chapter we will learn about some more natural disasters. We will also learn about the means how to face them.

Earthquake

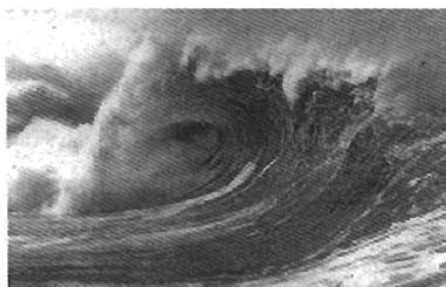
Among all the natural disasters of the world earthquake causes much havoc within a very short time. No advance news can be conveyed about earthquake. It turns a whole area into debris with a shake or some before human beings knowing anything about it. Generally massive, moderate or mild earthquake may occur several times at the same place. We have got evidence of it in the earthquakes of Iran, China, Mexico, Chile and Japan. Bangladesh is at the risk of earthquake. Particularly Dhaka, Sylhet, Rangpur and Chittagong are in the most risky zones. In recent times mild quakes often shake Chittagong and Sylhet. The quake that occurred on 18th September 2011 was quite severe. The whole country shivered with this. Man knows no means to prevent earthquake. But we can teach people to keep themselves safe during earthquake and give idea about rescue methods and relief works after the quake.



Earthquake

Tsunami

‘Tsunami’ is another natural disaster. It is mainly a Japanese word which means waves of the sea shore. If there is any movement at the sea bed due to earthquake or volcanic eruption or any other reasons, massive waves are created throughout a large area. These waves dive on the coastal belt with strong current ranging from 800 to 1300 kilometres per hour. Due to Tsunami the water of the sea turns into tidal bore and enters within 10 kilometres of the coastal belt with a huge speed as mentioned above. As a result, within a very short time houses and buildings, road or railways or other communications, electricity or business centres can be completely destroyed.



Tsunami

A huge Tsunami hit the north-east area of Japan in 2011. It was the result of an 8.9 Richter Scale earthquake under the sea. It hit an area which was 400 kilometres away from Tokyo the capital city of Japan. As a consequence, five nuclear electric plants in Japan were highly damaged. Radio-activity from these nuclear plants started spreading through air and water. It created huge health hazards for human beings. Thousands of railway commuters were missing and many ships drowned due to this disaster.

Landslide or landfall

The sudden fall of a mass of earth from a hill or mountain is called landslide or landfall. Hills composed of sand-stones or heavy mud may have landslide during intense rain or long time rain. It also takes place for massive deforestation and leveling of hills. Landslide causes problems for the people who live beneath the hills as their houses can be buried down for this. This problem is very common in Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Rangamati, Khagrachhari, Bandarban, Sylhet, Netrokona and some other districts of Bangladesh. Here many lives are lost and many houses are destroyed every year.



Land slide

Fire

Fire may take place as a natural disaster as well as a disaster caused by carelessness or an accident. Sometimes fire takes place at forests in many countries because of immense heat. It is called wildfire. It destroys forest resources as well as bio-diversity. Wildfire does not take place in our country. So we do not consider fire as a natural disaster. In Bangladesh, fire takes place due to carelessness or as an



Fire

accident. This accident usually takes place in mills and factories, oil refineries, garment industries, jute mills, chemical godowns, residential buildings, shops, offices, and commercial centers. Recently the fire caused from a chemical godown at Nimtali, Dhaka has taken away many lives and leaving many people physically challenged. Many people have turned to have-nots as a consequence of it. It is to note here that both in the rural and urban areas lack of consciousness is a prime factor for fire and often the sources of fire are burning ovens, lamps, mosquito coils, cigarettes and hurricanes (kerosene lamps) etc.

Activity-1 Make a list of different kinds of disasters.

Activity-2 Discuss the sources and consequences of natural disasters and man-made disasters.

Lesson-6: Causes of Natural Disaster

Natural disasters are caused by natural factors. The geographical position of a country, climate impacts, global warming i.e. the natural environment as a whole is liable for natural disaster. Geographical position, climate, soil structure, rivers and canals etc. are considered as the causes of natural disasters in Bangladesh.

Geographical Position: Geographical position is one of the main causes of our natural disasters. Ours is a riverine country. The land is almost plain. The Himalaya is to the north and the Bay of Bengal is to the south of the country. The source of the rivers flowing through this country is in India or Nepal. There is no such blockade in the south like hill, mountain, hillock or any other natural obstacles which can prevent cyclone or tidal bore naturally.

Soil Structure: Most of the land is built during the recent time as flood plain. Besides, geographically Bangladesh is located near the plate on which India and Myanmar are situated. As a result, Bangladesh is very prone to earthquake.

Climate: Bangladesh is situated in the tropical monsoon region. As a consequence, there is a lot of rain. So natural disasters like cyclones, flood and tidal waves occur here.

Rivers and Canals: Bangladesh is criss-crossed by innumerable rivers. Hence, flood and river erosion are very frequent here.

Activity Point out the cause-based natural disasters in the map of Bangladesh.

Lesson -7: The Impacts of Natural Disasters on Life and Economy of Bangladesh

Both natural and man-made disasters are terrible and destructive for any country or society. They cause serious damage to human life and economy of a country. Natural disasters occur more or less every year in Bangladesh. Flood is one of them. The floods of 1988, 2002, 2004, and 2009 were dreadful. These floods caused much destruction to the crops of farmers, their houses, cattle, trees, fish-farms, mills and factories, business-firms etc. Besides, houses and bio-diversity got destroyed due to flood. Every year 20 % area of our country is

inundated by flood water. If it takes unusual shape, there is a dread that it may submerge 68% area. Women, children, old and disabled people are affected much by different types of disasters. Women play great role in preparing food, collecting water, caring dependent children and keeping the old people safe during and after the flood.

As a result, they face many obstacles to address these problems. Poor people of our country face great loss due to different types of disasters. Most of the people lose ability to encounter natural disasters due to poverty. Moreover, most of the poor people live in the disaster-prone areas. As a result, they become the primary victims to it.

Natural disasters pollute air and water which affect human life greatly. Filth and waste, dead bodies of animals and human waste driven by floods, tidal waves and tornado pollute air and water around us. Human beings do not get sufficient medicare during this period. Above all, women, children and the old suffer much during the disasters.

A large number of coastal people of Bangladesh lost their possession and faced socio-economic problems due to the Sidr of 2007 and Aila of 2009. Due to these disasters thousands of people lost their houses and belongings and had to move elsewhere for their living. These types of disasters cause much damage to life and crops. Natural disasters are also responsible for the establishment of slums in the cities of our country.

Strong wind blows during cyclones and high tidal waves cause much damage to the trees of coastal areas. Again tidal waves increase salinity in inland water which kills fish. Besides, this salinity damages fertility of land and decreases crop production. Moreover, saline water destroys fresh water fish species. Forests get immersed in the rivers due to river erosion. This affects the balance of the environment.

Activity Identify the impacts of disasters on our family life.

Lesson-8: Duties and responsibilities during natural disasters

We have already learnt that due to geographical location and natural characteristics Bangladesh has been one of the most natural disaster prone areas. For ages the people of this country have been fighting with natural disasters for their survival. In most of the cases, natural disasters cannot be avoided. However, the amount of death and destructions in these disasters can be minimized to a certain extent with proper planning and preparedness.

Duties and responsibilities during floods and cyclones

Pre-disaster Dos

1. Use high lands as much as possible to build houses and animal sheds.
2. Build houses within embankments in river bank areas and within enclosures in coastal areas.
3. Plant bamboo, banana, *dholkolmi*, *dhoitcha* and similar trees around your houses. They can defend currents of any flood to a large extent.
4. Make an extra roof or platform inside your house and preserve foods, seeds, and other necessary items there. If flood/cyclone water enters inside the house, they are not damaged.
5. Keep some essential things such as chopper (*da*), cooking tool, (*khunti*), axe (*kural*), spade (*kodal*), basket (*jhuri*), nylon ropes, bamboo mats, broken pieces of tin, portable oven (*chula*), radio, torch light and battery in possession.
6. Make pond sides high and install tube-wells and latrines at high places as much as possible. If necessary, use extra pipes to make tube-wells high.
7. Stock some dry foods such as steamed rice (*chira*), puffed rice (*muri*), *khori*, molasses (*gur*), oral saline and some life saving emergency medicine. Preserve some animal foods to be used during flood situation too.
8. Inspire each of your family members to learn how to swim.
9. Repair your house and replace the old poles (*khuti*) before the cyclone period or the monsoon starts.
10. Know where the nearest shelter is.



Dholkolmi and Banana are planted in the surrounding of the house



Pre-disaster forecast

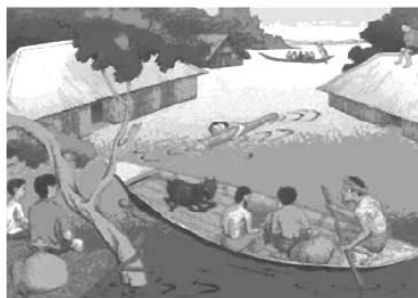
11. Make a habit of savings.
12. Learn the danger signals and their explanations.
13. Keep in regular touch with local disaster management committees and volunteers.
14. Take combined initiatives to repair dams, bridge, roads, and culverts of your locality.
15. Have regular meetings with local disaster management committee, social organizations, and volunteers to teach local people what to do to prevent disasters.



A social committee

During disaster Dos

1. Monitor water ups and down regularly during the flood time. Be attentive to cyclone forecasts.
2. Wrap household items with polythene or any other water resistant materials and place them on extra roofs/ platforms inside the house. Keep some pure water in a pitcher and close its mouth with a lid. Cover the pitcher properly with a piece of polythene and then preserve it under the earth. Preserve some dry foods such as *chira*, *muri*, *gur* in the same process.
3. Shift livestock such as cows, goats, hens, and ducks etc. to high lands.
4. Take shelter in the nearest shelter centres. You do not need to go to any shelter centre for signal number 1, 2, 3 and 4 for any cyclone or tidal bore. Shift children, old people, challenged people and women to shelter centers if it is signal number 5. If there is no shelter centre, take shelter in the nearest high buildings, or schools/ colleges or any other institutions.



Taking shelter during the disaster

5. Take safe drinking water only. Water from any tube-well not submerged in flood water is safe for drinking. If necessary, boil water properly or use water purification tablets or *fitkiri* to have safe drinking water.
6. Take special care for children. Take extra care for ill, challenged, pregnant and old people too.
7. If there are no boats for communications, use banana trees to make local rafts (*vela*).
8. Take necessary steps for vaccination to guard against infectious diseases. Take safe drinking water during disaster.
9. Take social measures to ensure security in shelter centres.
10. Ensure latrine facilities and sewerage system in shelter centres.
11. Take sympathetic and human views of all instead of being attentive to your own advantages and disadvantages.



Taking safe drinking water during disaster

Post-disaster Dos

1. Leave shelter centres and come back to own places after the flood or cyclone is over.
2. Do not leave shelter centres immediately after the cyclone stops. Often there is a reverse gust of storm after some time of the first attack. This reverse storm along with the tidal bore usually drives everything to the sea.
3. Repair and clean your home. Use bleaching powder if necessary.
4. Give primary aid if anyone is injured during the disaster. If the injury is serious, take him or her to nearest hospital for treatment.
5. If anyone dies, take initiative to bury him/ her immediately. If any animal or birds die, bury it in the same way.



The volunteers work unitedly

6. Cooperate relief or medical teams to support the real victims.
7. Work together with others in the society for post disaster management.

Dos to prevent river erosion

If there is any sign for river erosion, steps should be taken immediately to save lives and resources. It is better to decide where to take shelter if there are signs for river erosion. We should shift children, aged people, pregnant women, new mothers (*proshuti*) and challenged persons either to safe places or to relatives. We should also shift livestock such as hens, ducks, cows, and goats to safer places. In this process, the valuable items of home and important documents should be shifted to safe places too. If river erosion is evident, better to sell out the trees and vegetables at homesteads. The kitchen and animal shelter should be shifted to safe places beforehand. Even the living rooms should be shifted to safe places before the erosion is too close.



River erosion

There are few other things to do for our safety before the river erosion starts. Anything built near the rivers should be portable in nature. We should plant such trees in river erosion areas whose roots can enter deep down the earth. After the river erosion people goes to safe places. The speed of water vehicles should be restricted so that they cannot create any strong wave. We should be always vigilant to monitor the rivers once there are signs for river erosion. We must stand beside the victims after the erosion takes place. We should help them to reconstruct their houses and repair the cracks in damaged bridges.



After the river erosion people goes to safe places

Dos to prevent draught

Sometimes the northern part of our country faces draught. We can take some precautions to face this situation. Ponds and canals can be excavated in these areas before the draught starts. We should take initiatives to reserve rain water as much as we can. We have to preserve some dry foods and save cash money for draught period. Foods should be preserved for livestock too. We can install some tube-wells in our own locality and select draught resisting crops to be cultivated in the draught prone areas.

The victim families should find out some alternative sources of income. People should be calculative in using water and livestock should be kept away from watersides. After the draught is over, organic fertilizers should be used instead of chemical fertilizers. Weeds and wild plants should be cleaned to avoid water misuse. This time land should be cultivated in depth. Crops with long roots which can enter deep down the earth should be cultivated and more trees should be planted in the draught affected areas.



Draught

Dos to prevent earthquakes

Some areas of Bangladesh are in high risk of earthquake. These areas are called earthquake prone zones. They include Dinajpur, Rangpur, Bogra, Tangail, Dhaka, Comilla, Chittagong and Cox's Bazar. This does not mean that other areas of the country are free from the risk of earthquake. Among the natural disasters, we do not get forecast of earthquake. Still we have to face earthquake and the steps which we can take to minimize the losses of life and property.

Preparation before Earthquake

Every house should have an emergency exit other than the main entrance. Moreover, there should be some first aid items, few helmets and a torch light in each family. A strong table should be kept in each house to take shelter underneath during the earthquake time. Heavy furniture should be kept on the floor.

Without being upset we should stay at home until the quake stops completely. All electric and gas connections should be switched off immediately. If there is sufficient open space beside the homestead, shelter should be taken there immediately. Commuters should ask drivers to stop vehicles instantly. We must not use any lift during this time.

After the earthquake, we should take injured persons to the nearest hospitals for treatment. We should do the best to participate in the rescue work. Measures should be taken to ensure temporary shelters, foods and water for the distressed people.

Activity-1 According to you what measures should be taken to minimize the losses in flood?

Activity-2 What measures will you take for the distressed people of your locality after the flood?

Activity-3 What will you do if there is any sudden earthquake?

Exercise

MCQ

1. The causes of natural disasters in Bangladesh are—

- i. geographical position
- ii. climate
- iii. soil structure, canals and rivers.

Which one of the following is true?

- a. i & ii
- b. ii & iii
- c. i & iii
- d. i, ii & iii.

2. What happens as a result of the use of luxury goods in our daily life?

- i. increase of man-made HCFC gas.
- ii. production of greenhouse gas.
- iii. it has become easier to live in comfort and happiness.

Which one of the following is true?

- a. i & ii
- b. i & iii
- c. ii & iii
- d. i, ii & iii.

Read the stem below and answer questions 3 and 4.

The students of Karimgonj High School go on a picnic to Modhupur. There they saw some persons cutting wood in the forest violating laws.

3. Which disaster is directly indicated in the stem?

- a. greenhouse gas
- b. ozone layer
- b. deforestation
- c. temperature rise

4. The effects of the disaster are—

- i. the amount of carbon di oxide increases.
- ii. electric supply is disrupted.
- iii. canals and marshes dry up.

Which one of the following is true?

- a. i
- b. ii
- c. i & ii
- d. i & iii.

Creative Questions

1. Event-1: Yesterday Rifat came to know from TV news that an accident occurred in the 11th and 12th floor of a renowned shopping mall. Several shops were damaged. Many people died and got injured in the accident. The members of a particular force came and brought the incident in control.

Event-2: Entire Nepal as well as Bangladesh shivered at the same time at 11:56 am on 2nd April, 2015. Many houses were damaged at this. Many people were killed and injured. If we become a bit cautious, we may minimize the losses.

- a. What is the name of the gas that erodes the ozone layer of the atmosphere?
- b. What do you mean by ‘greenhouse effect’?
- c. Explain the causes of disaster in event-1.
- d. What steps can you take to reduce losses in the disaster described in event-2? Give your opinion.

2. The village of Sajid stands on the bank of the river Dhaleswari. In the morning he went to the playground and saw the river full with water to the brim. But in the afternoon people were running to and fro. They were taking their cattle and goods elsewhere. They were taking extra preparation to preserve crops. Seeing all these he realized that they have to leave the village now too. Sajid's family members were worried about his grandmother and his three-year old younger sister.

- a. What is greenhouse gas?
- b. Why does landslide occur?
- c. What disaster has attacked Sajid’s village? Explain.
- d. Determine the effects of the disaster on Sajid’s family.

Chapter Nine

Population and development of Bangladesh

Population and development- these two concepts are interrelated. The development of a country largely depends on her population. This will be very clear to us if we compare the population of a developed country to that of a developing one and if we also compare the per capita income of the people of these two countries. For example, we can study the case of USA and Bangladesh. 35 people live in United States of America in per sq. kilometer and their per capita income is 55,836 US dollars. On the other hand, 1237 people live in Bangladesh in per sq. kilometer and their per capita income is only 1,466 US dollars (2016). The future development of a country depends on the effective implementation of its economic planning and population policy. This is more true with a populous and developing country like Bangladesh. In this chapter, we shall learn about different plans of Bangladesh on population and also about the techniques of how population can be turned into human resource.

By the end of this chapter we will be able to –

- Explain the population policy of Bangladesh,
- Describe government and non-government programmes to control population,
- Find out the relationship between population and human resource,
- Describe the ways of turning population into human resource,
- Apply numeric method to present population information,
- Be aware of the problems of population of Bangladesh.

Lesson-1: Population Policy of Bangladesh

In general sense, population policy means the national planning about population of a country. This policy is made keeping similarity with the socio-economic condition of the country. The objective of this policy is to control the population and upgrade the living standard of the people by ensuring the socio-economic development of the country. The main objectives or the aims of the population policy of Bangladesh are:

1. to arrange necessary health and family planning welfare services for all people of the country.
2. to strengthen family planning programme and maternity health care.
3. to minimise malnutrition of children and women.

4. to arrange health care for women and children up to union level. To ensure the full-time presence of doctor, nurse and regular supply of medicine in the Upazila and the Union Health Complexes.
5. to expand primary health care to every people everywhere.
6. to arrange reproductive health care services for the poorer section of people and also for those who have special demand.
7. to ensure security and health care for the older people of the county.

The slogan of Bangladesh on population is 'Be it son or daughter- two children are sufficient'. 2nd February is observed as population day every year in Bangladesh.

Activity Discuss the role of population policy in socio-economic development

Lesson-2: Government and non-government initiatives to control population

Government initiatives

The government has taken the following steps with a view to reducing the present growth rate of population:

A. Priority has been given on primary and the mass education with a view to removing illiteracy and increasing the rate of education. The government has undertaken the policy to remove illiteracy by 2014 and ensure education for all by 2015. Meanwhile this target, though not achieved fully is almost on the way of fulfilment.

B. The govt. has taken a massive plan for the expansion of women education. For example, text books are being given free of cost to all students from primary level up to secondary level. Subscholarship is also being given to girl students from Class VI to Class XII.

C. The govt. has taken a plan to ensure medicare of the citizens. Side by side, health and family planning programme is also going on to keep family small.

D. Emphasis has been given for the registration of marriage at the kazi (marriage registrar) office.

E. The govt. has also given emphasis on women's participation in income generating activities, such as poultry farm and pisciculture. Besides, women are now taking part in large number in garment industry, handicrafts, cottage industry and other manual industries. These will play a significant role to control the overall population. Bangladesh got United Nations award (UN award) in

2010 for achieving success in reducing infant mortality rate. Besides, quota system has been introduced in teaching and many other fields for women empowerment.

Activity Which step do you think is more effective to control population in your area? Explain.

Non Government Initiatives

Non government development organizations (NGOs) of regional, national and international levels are playing an important role in the task of controlling population in Bangladesh. They (NGOs) started their work by assisting the people in rehabilitation task after our liberation war. One of the major fields of work of these organizations is population control and family planning programmes. These organizations working in Bangladesh perform many activities to control our population. Their activities have been discussed below:

A. Community based family planning programme: Under this programme, people living in villages and towns are given advice and education to keep family small. They are encouraged to accept family planning method. Under the programme, service is also given for the health of mother and child, providing vaccination, injection and nutritional education.

B. Implementation of making a planned family of two children: Bangladesh govt. has finalized national policy of making two children family. Non govt. organizations are working to achieve this goal. They are also working to encourage people to accept family planning method.

C. Resistance of child marriage: The non govt. organizations are also playing a significant role to encourage people to resist child marriage.

D. Training Programme: The specialists of non govt. organizations are training the people on the health care of the mother and the child, vaccination and family planning method.

E. Awareness activities: The non govt. organizations make and use various items for making people conscious to address population problem. For example, magazine of family planning, poster, calendar, chart, newsletter, documentary films etc. are made and used to this effect.

F. Encouragement programme of religious leaders: The Non govt. organizations arrange workshop for the religious leaders and encourage them about this matter. The religious leaders can also play a role to reduce population.

Activity Briefly discuss the role of non govt. organizations in controlling population.

Lesons-3: The relation between population and human resources

The population of Bangladesh is very large if we compare it to the area of land and the population of other countries of the world. Moreover, our growth rate of population is also very high, though the present growth rate is less than the previous ones. This has been possible only owing to family planning programmes and increasing consciousness of the people. On the other side, the death rate of infant and mother has recently come down for the improvement of medicare management. The number of population is also increasing for this. The population can easily be converted into human resources by providing proper facilities for education, training and employment opportunities for the uneducated and unemployed persons, especially for the youths of the country. By this way, the country will go fast towards economic development.

Activity How can population be turned into human resources?

Lesson-4: The strategy or technique of converting population into resources

The huge population of a country becomes a great problem for her if its resource is limited. Again, the population can be turned into human resource by adopting proper planning. Many countries of the world have already turned their large population into human resource. We can cite the example of China in this regard. Our neighbouring countries India and Srilanka have also shown success in turning population into human resource. India has advanced much in the field of information technology. 23% of information technology sector of a developed country like USA depends on the skilled manpower of India. Our country has also invested a good amount in IT sector during the last few years. Government has taken massive programme to turn our youth power into a resource. We can hope that we will get its result in the future. The strategy or technique adopted to turn our population into human resource is mentioned below:

- to expand job-oriented education and build knowledgeable society ;
- to increase skill and expand training-oriented programme;

- to expand technology and technical education;
- to expand women education;
- to expand health and nutrition programme;
- to adopt education and training programme according to production based sectors;
- to expand agriculture-based education and training;
- to modernize agriculture for employment opportunities;
- to improve information and communication sector;
- to expand small and cottage industries.
- to send large number of meritorious students to the developed and technology-based countries of the world by arranging more scholarships through govt. and non govt. initiatives.

Activity-1 Discuss when the population can be turned into human resource.

Activity-2 Discuss the measures of turning the population into human resource.

Exercise

MCQ

1. Which one of the following dates is observed as population day of Bangladesh every year?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. 2 nd February | b. 21 st February |
| c. 8 th March | d. 1 st May |

2. The method of turning population into human resource in Bangladesh is–

- i. to arrange education, training and employment opportunities.
- ii. to prioritize agriculture, industry and information and communication sectors.
- ii. to export skilled manpower to foreign countries.

Which one of the following is true?

- | | |
|-------|-------------|
| a. i | b. i & ii |
| c. ii | d. ii & iii |

Creative Question

Serial No.	Countries	Population per sq.km	Per capita income (in US dollars)
1	U.S.A.	35	55836
2	India	441	1581
3	Bangladesh	1237	1466

- For which sector success has Bangladesh got UN Award in 2010?
- What is meant by 'population policy'?
- What is the impediment for the development of Bangladesh according to the above chart? Explain it.
- Discuss how Bangladesh can be prosperous in human resource in the light of experience of the country No. 2 mentioned in the chart.

Chapter Ten

Social Problems of Bangladesh

Social problem exists in the society. It creates adverse effects on the people and few people take collective efforts to save the people. There are many social problems in Bangladesh. Juvenile offence and drug addiction are two major problems of them. At present, these two major problems are the concern of everybody.

By the end of this chapter we will be able to –

- Explain juvenile delinquency,
- Narrate the causes and effects of juvenile delinquency,
- Find out the ways of remedy of juvenile delinquency,
- Explain drug addiction,
- Describe the causes and effects of drug addiction,
- State the ways of preventing drug addiction,
- Be aware of the impacts of juvenile delinquency and drug addiction.

Lesson-1: The idea and the causes of juvenile delinquency (offence)

Different offences committed either by the immature boys and girls or the juvenile are called juvenile delinquency. Sociologists and the lawyers differ on the age-range of juvenile offenders. Offensive work done by the boys and girls between 7-16 years are called juvenile offence in Bangladesh, India and Srilanka. On the other hand, the age range of juvenile offenders in Pakistan and Thailand is 7-18 years. In Japan, this age range is 14-20 years. Juvenile offenders break the laws and the rules of the state and the society and that's why they are juvenile offenders.

The vices that are treated as juvenile offence are stealing, murdering, gambling, fleeing from the school, fleeing from home, adopting unfair means in the examination, unruly activities in school or on the road, pick-pocketing, beating, bombing, breaking vehicles, travelling without ticket, eve teasing, throwing acid, torturing women, watching obscene films, taking drugs etc. The juvenile offenders of our country are associated with these offences.

Juveniles become offenders for different reasons. Poverty is the main reason of juvenile offence in our country. Many desires or demands of the juveniles of poor families remain unfulfilled. For this reason, they suffer from frustration and this frustration leads them towards offence. The juveniles may also become

offenders if they do not get a healthy family life and proper social environment. Many juveniles become offenders due to following reasons:

Inability of the parents to spare time for their children or to give attention to them owing to their extreme business at their work-place or outside home.

Lack of affection and caring, premature death of parents or their divorce, excessive punishment or monitoring of the parents are the causes of offence.

The unusual conjugal relationship between parents and their bad conduct also sometimes make children offence prone. There are some parents who are offenders, bad mannered, indifferent, incapable and absent-minded about family. The children of this type of parents behave abnormally in the family and later on grow up as offenders. Many young boys and girls become offenders for want of proper recreation. The children who are associated with games and sports, music, drawing pictures, physical exercise and different types of cultural activities normally grow up in a healthy manner in a pleasant environment. On the other hand, those who are deprived of these facilities seek other paths to get rid of mental dissatisfaction. It is they who later on get involved with different types of offences. There are slums in different parts and industrial areas of the towns. The slum environment and many bad incidents of that place make the children offenders. The young children of the slum also get involved with offences due to bad company and poverty. The poor children become compelled to earn money adopting many illegal activities at an early age. They sometimes spend this money in gambling, taking wine or drugs and watching obscene movies. They get inclined towards crime in their attempt to earn money.

Physical or mental problem or deformity creates inferiority complex in the mind of the children. Many may become criminals or offenders due to this. Again too much emotion and genius may also sometimes make the children criminals/offenders because the mental makeup of these children become more complex than the ordinary ones. They also may become criminals or offenders due to not getting proper environment for flourishing their genius.

The children of those parents, who frequently change their work-place, cannot cope with a new environment every time. They face a problem in selecting their friends or associates. In this way, many may become offenders due to bad company. At present, another type of new juvenile offence is seen in the society due to abuses of mobile and internet.

Activity What are the causes that make the juvenile criminals/offenders?

Lesson-2: The effect and the prevention of juvenile offence

Stealing, pick pocketing, traveling by train without ticket, attacking man, shop, houses and vehicles, breaking and setting them on fire, doing other destructive work and teasing the girls are some of the offences committed by the juveniles of Bangladesh. Besides, the juvenile offenders sometimes commit robbery in a group and also forcibly collect tools from the businessmen. Sometimes, they even murder. The peace of the family with such juvenile offenders is disturbed. Recently, eve teasing by juvenile offenders is increasing in all places in both towns and villages. They utter filthy and offensive words to the girls. The girls can not go to school and colleges safely. If they do not respond to illegal proposal of derailed juveniles, they kidnap and physically torture the girls. They also throw acid on them. In their attempt to protest, the guardians sometimes become victims of their attack. The institutional education of the girls is sometimes closed due to the torture of the degraded juvenile. The juvenile offenders are frequently related to drug addiction and other bad habits.

Preventive measures

Tendency of juvenile offence is increasing in Bangladesh. The following steps should be taken to prevent this problem:

The consciousness and the responsibility of guardians

If the parents and the elderly persons of the family remain conscious of the types of tendency of juvenile offence, its causes and remedies, they can easily keep juveniles away from doing any offence. For this, it is necessary to create a healthy atmosphere for the mental flourishing of the offsprings in the family. Their movements should be watched over. Their friends and associates should be inquired of. An easy and normal relationship should be built with the offsprings.

Socio-economic programme

The poverty of the family is a main reason of committing offence by the juvenile. For this reason, employment opportunities of the parents and the development of economic condition of the parents must be ensured. The government and different non-government organizations must come forward to this effect.

Education opportunities

All children and juvenile must be brought under the primary and the secondary education. If so, on one hand, they will be inspired by education to lead healthy and sound life and on other hand the environment of the school will keep them away from committing any offence.

Recreation

It is necessary to build a library and gymnasium in every area and 'Mohalla' for the mental development of the children and juveniles.

Apart from all the activities mentioned above, the children and the juveniles must be kept away from doing any bad activity. For this reason, there should be arrangement of showing them local and foreign movies which will give them pure pleasure. These movies should also be informative on scientific and literary fields. Obscene film and publication should be fully banned. Child labour should be forbidden. On one side, the children and the juvenile themselves should be alert so that they do not get involved with bad company and on the other side the guardians also should always remain careful about this matter.

Activity Discuss the steps that can be taken to prevent juvenile offence.

Lesson-3: The concept and causes of drug addiction

Drug addiction begins by mixing with the drug addict friends. The juveniles take drug being instigated by friends only to get momentary excitement. They do this without knowing anything about the harmful effects of drug. Later on, this becomes the cause of their death. The juveniles are by nature curious. As a result, many start to take drugs only out of curiosity. The juvenile sometimes steals 'Biri' or 'Cigarette' from the pockets of their father or other elderly person only to satisfy their curiosity. This curiosity at one time leads them to smoking. They later on develop the habit of smoking and taking other intoxicating items such as hemp, phencidyl, heroine, yaaba etc.

Many start to suffer from frustration due to unemployment, loneliness, death of dear ones, betrayal in love, family disturbance etc. To get rid of this frustration and at the instigation of friends or following the friends, many start taking drug items. Later on, this turns into their intoxication. The juvenile may also suffer from frustration by being deprived of parental affection and attention or frustration may also come from a family disturbance and quarrels. At one stage, they become drug addicts.

The influence of bad culture is another main reason of drug addiction. At present, the culture of one country is being easily influenced by the culture of another country through cinema, TV channel, internet etc. A group of juveniles are being misguided and lost due to the clash of two different cultures.

Activity What are the causes that make the juveniles drug addict?

Lesson- 4: The impacts and prevention of juvenile drug addiction

Drug addiction has now become a frightening problem in our social life. Its effect in our socio-religious life is also very serious. A drug addict may suffer from physical disease such as heart-disease, TB, cancer, and asthma. His mental health also becomes very weak for this. The drug addicts suffer from frustration and inferiority complex. They not only do their own harm, but they cause chaos in the society being the victim of timidity, anxiety and excitement.

The effects of drug also create different complex problems in family life. The peace and happiness of the whole family is disturbed by this. There is always quarrel in the family of a drug-addict child. That family does not have any respect from the neighbours. The family often becomes ruined for arranging money to buy drugs. Besides, incidents like murder, suicide, fleeing from home or getting lost also happen. The incidents like stealing, robbery, hijacking, killing and murdering frequently happen in that country where drugs are easily available, social insecurity and the decay of moral values also happen due to the effects of drug. Drug addiction must be resisted and controlled with a view to saving the persons of the society from the bad sides of drug. Following measures may be taken for this:

Preventive steps

Preventive steps are most fruitful in the resistance of drug addiction. For this, emphasis should be given on moral education. The parents and the elderly persons of the family should play an active role to teach children religious and moral values from their early age. The harmful sides of drug and all religious restrictions to this effect must be informed to everybody. In fine, anti-drug awareness and social movement must be built through religious education and other means.

At local level, religious institutions such as the mosque and the temple and the socio-cultural and sports organization like club, society can play significant role to resist drug addiction apart from teaching moral education. They can make people aware of the bad sides of drug by arranging discussion meeting. They can inspire people, especially the young people to follow the promise– 'Say No to drug' by arranging different programmes. Besides, anti-drug awareness can also be created by newspaper, radio, television, cinema, poster, billboard and leaflet.

Arrangements must be made for healthy recreation and the infantjuveniles must be attracted to this so that they do not get inclined to drug addiction and other bad habits. Side by side, steps should be taken to stop the production of obscene films and the show of pornography. Besides, it is essential to take the following steps for addressing drug addiction problem.

The production and the advertisement of smoking and other intoxicating items must be stopped. Publicity through advertisement at both govt. and non-govt. initiative must be made to inform the people about the harmful effects of drug addiction. Alternative employment opportunities must be created for the workers engaged in the production of drug-items. The smoking of teachers in front of students should be considered as an offence. The marketing of intoxicating items produced and used as medicine should be controlled.

Laws of drug addiction control

At present drug addiction is a dangerously complex problem of Bangladesh. To prevent drug addiction the Government of Bangladesh has signed three conventions of the United Nations on drug control. The Government of Bangladesh has also signed the anti-drug SAARC convention in 1990.

The Government of Bangladesh has enacted the law on the use (control) of tobacco products last in 2013. The law includes punishment for the use of tobacco products in public places and public transports. Smoking is treated as a penal offence in the places like offices, libraries, lifts, enclosed workplaces, hospitals and clinics, airports, river-ports, seaports, railway stations, bus terminals, cinema halls, exhibition halls, theatre halls, shopping-complexes, restaurants, public toilets, children parks, fairs, waiting spaces for public transports and places declared necessary by the government. No one can smoke in public places and in public toilets. If anyone violates this law she/he will be penalised with money up to three hundred taka. And if that person commits the offence for the second time or repeats the same offence his penalty will serially be doubled.

Activity Discuss the steps that can be taken to prevent drug addiction in our society.

Exercise

MCQ

1. What is the main cause of juvenile offence in our country?

- a. poverty
- b. want of love and care
- c. divorce
- d. want of recreational facilities .

2. The steps that can be taken to prevent drug addiction are –

- i. to give emphasis on religious education
- ii. to teach moral values
- iii. to forbid the production of drug items

Which one of the following is true?

- a. i & ii
- b. i & iii
- c. ii & iii
- d. i, ii & iii

Read the following stem and answer questions 3 and 4.

Tareq is an affectionate child of his parents. Recently a change has come in his conduct. Instead of going to school, he smokes secretly and disturbs his mother for money.

3. What is expressed in Tareq's conduct?

- a. Infant offence
- b. Decay of moral values
- c. Drug addiction
- d. loneliness

4. As a result of Tareq's conduct as narrated in the stem-

- i. different physical problems will be seen
- ii. mental health will not be that much changed
- iii. disturbance will be created in social life.

Which one of the following is true?

- a. i & ii
- b. i & iii
- c. ii & iii
- d. i, ii & iii

Creative Questions

Mr. Sayeed has observed that his daughter is unwilling to go to the school alone. The cause of this is some boys of 13-14 years old of his area tease the girls in different ways on their way to school. This matter made him worried. He took steps to discuss the matter with the guardians to solve this problem.

- a. What is the promise that the youth should be motivated to prevent drug addiction?
- b. 'The influence of bad culture is a major cause of drug addiction' - explain it.
- c. What type of social problem has made Mr. Sayeed worried? Explain it.
- d. Evaluate the effectiveness of the step taken by Mr. Sayeed.

Chapter Eleven

Minority Ethnic Groups of Bangladesh

A small section of people speaking in different languages have been living for a long time in Bangladesh. In this chapter, we will learn the geographical location, life-style, social norms and cultural varieties of different minority ethnic groups such as *Chakma, Garo, Saontal, Marma and Rakhain*.

By the end of this chapter we will be able to –

- Describe the geographical position of ethnic population like Chakma, Marma, Saontal, Rakhain and show them in the map,
- Tell about their social, economic religious and cultural life,
- Explain the intermingling of the culture of Bangalees and ethnic people,
- Narrate cultural exchange between Bangalees and ethnic people,
- Be respectful to the cultural variety of the ethnic people.

Lesson-1: Geographycal location of Bangladeshi minority ethnic groups

In Bangladesh, the majority of minority ethnic groups live in the south-eastern part in the districts of Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachhari. The minority ethnic groups living in these districts are *Chakma, Marma, Tripura, Mru, Tanjanga, Bawm, Pangkhua, Chak, Khang, Khumi* and *Lusai*. In blood and body structure they are very much like Mongolian people.

Anthropologically Mongolian people also live in the north-eastern part of Bangladesh. Among them, the Garo, the Hajang, the Coach are mentionable minority ethnic groups living in greater Mymensingh. The Khasi or Khasia and the Monipuri minority ethnic groups live in greater Sylhet. Many minority ethnic groups also live in Dinajpur, Rangpur, Rajshahi, Bogra, Pabna in north-western part and in greater Sylhet in northeastern part of Bangladesh. Among them, there are *Saontal, Orao, Mahali, Monda, Malpahary, Malo* etc. Besides, *Rakhain* minority ethnic groups live in the district of Cox's Bazar, Patuakhali and Barguna.

Some more minority ethnic groups of people live in Bangladesh. They are *Dalu, Hodi, Rajbangshi, Patro, Barman, Banai, Pahan, Mahato, Kol* etc.

Activity-1 Mention the names, living places and the source identification of major minority ethnic groups living in Bangladesh.

Names of the minority ethnic groups	Living places	Identity of minority ethnic groups

Activity-2 Draw the map of Bangladesh and show the locations of the main ethnic minority groups.

Lesson-2: The Chakmas

The name of the main minority ethnic groups living in the districts of Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachhari in Bangladesh is Chakma. The Chakmas are anthropologically Mongolian. Their face is round, nose is flat, hair is straight and black, body colour is little yellowish. The Chakmas also live outside Bangladesh at Tripura, Mizoram and Arunachal in India.

Social life

Family is the fundamental part in Chakma society. Some Chakma families together form 'Adam' or Para. The chief of the Para is called Karbaree. Some Paras make a Mouja. The chief of the Mouja's is called Headman. The Headman and Karbaree both maintain peace and discipline in the Mouja and Para together. Several moujas make a Chakma circle and the chief of this circle is Chakma king. The post of king in the Chakma society is hereditary. The Chakma society is Patriarchal. Father is the head in a Chakma family. Next position goes to mother and after the position of mother comes the position of the eldest son.

Economic life

Agriculture is the main livelihood of the Chakmas. The method that they follow in cultivation is called 'Jum'. At present, they are getting used to usual process of cultivation.

Religious life

The Chakmas are Buddhists. In most of their Villages, there is a 'Kiang' or Buddhist temple. The Chakmas observe their different important religious days with devotion. Among them, they gorgeously celebrate the birth and the death anniversaries of Gautam Buddha and the dawn of Buddha as 'Baishakhi Purnima'. Besides, they fly balloons in honour of Buddha at the premises of Kiang or Pagoda on the night of 'Maghi Purnima.' The dead bodies are burnt in the Chakma society.

Cultural life

The Chakmas make clothes by weaving machine called 'Tat'. The dress worn by the Chakma girls is called 'Pinon' and 'Hadi'. Previously, the Chakma men used to put on shirts made of thick thread, Dhuti, Gamchha and a 'Pagry' on head. But at present they put on shirts, pants and lungi. Of the clothes made by the Chakma women, 'Fulgadi' and different types of outer garments have become very popular to all people of home and abroad. The Chakmas make beautiful baskets, fans, combs, flutes and musical instruments with bamboo and cane. Rice is the staple food of the



Traditional dresses of the Chakmas

Chakmas. They are fond of eating fish, meat and vegetables with rice. Their favourite food is 'Bash korol'. The Chakma women cook different items with Bash korol. The Chakmas like to play Ha-du-du, wrestling (*kusti*) and 'Ghilakhara.' The little girls play 'Bouchi'. The greatest festival of the Chakma is 'Biju'. The Chakma celebrate Biju festival on the last two days and the 1st day of Bengalee year. The Chakmas are comparatively more educated than other minority ethnic groups.

Activity Mention the main features of social, economic, cultural and religions life of the Chakmas.

Life style	Features
Social	
Economic	
Cultural	
Religious	

Lesson-3: The Garos

The Garos are the majority among minority ethnic groups living in greater Mymensingh of Bangladesh. The Garos live in Mymensingh, Modhupur of Tangail, Netrakona, Sherpur, Jamalpur and Sripur of Gazipur. There are some Garos in greater Sylhet. Outside Bangladesh, the Garos also live at Meghalaya

and other states of India. The Garo of Bangladesh is normally the inhabitants of plain land. The primitive dwelling place of this minority ethnic group was in Tibet. The Garos normally like to identify them as 'Mandi'. Anthropologically the Garos are Mongolians.

Social life

The Garos live in a matriarchal family. Mother is the head of family in their society. The offsprings take the title of their mother. The youngest daughter of the family is the heir to all properties of the family. Father discharges the duty of managing the family in Garo society.

Mahari or the matrilineal identity is at the root of Garo society. The significance of this mahari is unlimited in their social life; especially in marriage, inheritance, share of properties etc. The 'Chatchi' (communities) and Mahari (matrilineal communities) of the Garos are fixed according to mother's communities. The marriage of man and women belonging to the same Mahari is forbidden in the Garo society. The bride and the groom must belong to separate Mahari.

There are a good number of groups in their society. Five main groups are Sangma, Marak, Momin, Shira and Areng.

Economic life

The Garos of Bangladesh generally lives by agriculture. In the past, the Garos were engaged in 'Jum' cultivation. At present, Jum cultivation is not done by the Garos living in plain lands. By cultivation, they normally produce rice, vegetables of different kinds and pineapples.

Religious life

The name of primitive religion of the Garo was 'Sangsharek'. In the past, the Garos worshipped different gods. The name of their chief god was 'Tatara Rabuga'. The Garos used to worship Saljang or the sun, Chhuchhime or the moon, Guyera or the thunder, Men or the land. They used to observe religious festivals and rituals by singing, dancing and sacrificing animals. At present, the majority of the Garos have become the followers of Christian religion. They now observe different Christian religious festivals including Christmas Day.

Cultural life

The name of the dress prepared by the Garo women is 'Dakmanda' and 'Dakshari'. The name of the traditional dress of the males is 'Gando'. The Garos eat fish and vegetables with rice. The bottom part of little bamboos is one of their favourite foods. Its popular name is 'Mewya.' Besides, they like to eat cake (Pitha) wrapped in banana leaf, Mera Pitha and Pitha fried in oil (Teler Pitha). The Garos are very fond of merriment. Their social festivals are agriculture based. Their greatest festival is 'Wangala'. The language of Bangladeshi Garos is 'Achik Khusik'. Their language has no alphabet of its own. The Garo language is related to Tibet-Burmee language. The Garos build their houses on land with tree, bamboo and straw. But many of them live in the houses made of tin and earth instead of houses made of straw.



Traditional dresses of the Garo women



Wangala Festival of the Garo

Activity Mention the salient features of social, economic, cultural and religious life of the Garos.

Life style	features
Social	
Economic	
Cultural	
Religious	

Lesson-4: The Saontals

The Saontals are one of the main minority ethnic groups living in the north-western part of Bangladesh. They live in the districts of Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Rangpur and Bogra. It is thought that the fore fathers of the Saontals came to these regions of Bangladesh from the West Bengal, Bihar and other parts of India.

A good number of Saontals live in our neighbouring Indian state of West Bengal. Anthropologically the Saontals belong to Australoid people. The colour of their body is black, they are of medium height and their hair is black and a little bit curled.

Cultural life

The Saontal family is Patriarchal. The groups and kinship of the offsprings are fixed according to those of father in a Saontal family. The main pillar of Saontal society is 'Village Panchayet'. There are five 'Important persons' to run a Panchayet. They are called Manjhi Haram, Jagamanjhi, Gadet, Jagaparanik and Naike. They treat Nayik not as a member of Panchayet, but as a religious leader (Januru).

Economic life

Agriculture is the main livelihood of the Saontal. They work mainly as agriculture workers in greater Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Rangpur districts. They cultivate rice, mustard seed, tobacco, chilly, sugarcane and other crops. Besides, they prepare different types of mat, broom with bamboo, cane, *shal* leaf. After meeting up their own requirements, they sell those items in the market.

Religious life

The Saontals are the followers of two religions. One group believes in traditional Hindu religion and observes the norms and programmes of the religion. Another group has accepted the Christian religion and they observe the norms and programmes of the religion.

Cultural life

Rice is the staple food of the Saontals. The Saontals generally live in earthen houses. The wall of their house is made of earth and the roof is made of straw. The Saontals keep their houses very clean and tidy.

Among the festivals of the Saontals, Sohrai and Baha are noteworthy. 'Jhumur dance' is a mentionable programme of their culture. 'Dun' and 'Jika' dance are arranged at the marriage festivals of the Saontals.

The Saontal girls put on sharee wrapped over their shoulders. The male Saontals put on Lungi. The Saontals are very fond of ornaments. The girls use ornaments made of either bronze or nickel in their hands and neck. Many male Saontals also use ornaments. Some of the male persons use garlands in the neck and 'Bala' in the hand.

The percentage of educated people in the Saontal society is very poor, but recently the children of Saontal families have become interested in institutional education. The Saontals, revolt that happened in 1855 AD. is a significant historic incident of the sub-continent. The pioneers of this revolt are two brothers: Sidhu and Kanu. The Saontals worship them as heroes.



Traditional dresses of the Saontals

Activity Mention the salient features of social, economic, cultural and religious life of the Saontals.

Life style	features
Social	
Economic	
Cultural	
Religious	

Lesson-5: The Marmas

Among the minority ethnic groups living in hill tracts of Bangladesh, the Marmas are second in number of population. The majority of the Marmas live in Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachhari districts. The word 'Marma' comes from the word 'Mraima'.

Social life

In the hill tracts, the chief of Marma society at Bomang circle is 'Bomang chief' or 'Bomang king'.

There are some villages in every Mouja. The villagers select the chief of the village. The Marmas call the village 'Ruya' and the chief of the village 'Ruyaza' in their local languages. In a Marma family, the mother plays a significant role in family functions, although the father is at the top. The opinion of the female members gets due consideration in the affair of taking any family decision in a Marma family.



Marma Women

Economic life

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the Marmas. The process of their cultivation is called 'Jum'.

Religious life

The Marmas are the followers of Buddhist religion. They celebrate the programmes of this religion. Buddhist monastery 'Kiyang' and Buddhist Bhikkhu 'Bhantey' are present at every Marma village. The Marmas go to the temple on the days of Bhaisakhi Purnima, Ashini Purnima, Kartiki Purnima, Maghee Purnima and light the lamp with flowers and then worship Buddha. 'Chit Maram' monastery, located on the south bank of the river Karnafuli near Chandraghona, not far from Kaptai, is a very beautiful monastery built by the Marmas. A large number of Buddhists go there every year to worship Buddha.

Cultural life

The Marmas build their houses at the height of 6-7 feet from the ground on some pillars with bamboo, wood and straw.

The Marma males wear 'Gabang', Shirt and Lungi. Gabang is put on head. The name of the blouse that their women wear is 'Anji'. Besides, they also wear 'Thami.' Marma women are very skilled in weaving clothes. 'Tat' (a type of weaving machine) pulled by both the hands and legs are used by them. Both handloom and waistloom (*Komor Tat*) are used by them.

The Marmas, like the other minority ethnic groups of hill tracts, eat fish, meat and vegetables with rice.

The Marmas celebrate ‘Sangrai’ festival on the occasion of giving farewell to the last year and reception to the new year. On this occasion, they actively take part in ‘Panikhela’ or ‘water festival’. Water is kept in a boat or a big vessel at the place fixed for playing 'Panikhela'. This festival is celebrated with much joy and pleasure in the middle of April at Bandarban and Rangamati.



Panikhela festival

Activity Mention the salient features of social, economic, cultural and religious life of the Marmas.

Life style	Features
Social	
Economic	
Cultural	
Religious	

Lesson-6: The Rakhains

The Rakhains live in the districts of Patuakhali, Borguna, and Cox's Bazaar of Bangladesh. Anthropologically the Rakhains are Mongolian. Their face is round, colour of the body is fair and the hair is straight. The word 'Rakhain' is derived from 'Rakkhain' Pali language. Its meaning is 'conservative nation' whose are always try to protect their identity, culture and religious rituals.

The original abode of the Rakhain is Arakan region of the present Myanmar. The Rakhains once came to this country from Arakan. They like to identify themselves as 'Rakkhain'.

Social life: The Rakhain family is mainly Patriarchal. Father is the head of the family, but they respect women.

Economic life: The Rakhains mainly depend on agriculture, side by side, they also make cloth by hand-driven 'Tat'.

Religious life

The Rakhains of Bangladesh are the followers of Buddhism. The Rakhain children are taught religious norms and rules by the Buddha Bhikkhu at the monastery.

Cultural life: The Rakhain villages are situated in the plain land by the side of the river and coastal areas of the sea. The Rakhain build their houses on 'Macha' on the bamboo pillars. Some of their houses have roofs made of 'golpata' and some of their houses are made of tin.



House of the Rakhains

The Rakhains observe different programmes and festivals on various occasions. Among them, religious festivals such as birth anniversary of Gautam Buddha, Baisakhi Purnima, Bashanta Utshab (Spring Festival) are prominent. The Rakhains celebrate another festival at Chaitra Sangkranti and its name is 'Sangrai Festival'. This is their greatest festival which is celebrated by all people.

The Rakhain male persons put on Lungi and Fatua. They normally put on Lungi over the Fatua. They put on 'Pagri' (a special type of head covering) when they worship at the temple attending religious and folk programmes. This Pagri is the symbol of their tradition. The Rakhain women put on Lungi. They wear blouse over the lungi.



Rakhain Dresses

Activity Mention the salient features of social, economic, cultural and religious life of the Rakhain.

Life style	Features
Social	
Economic	
Cultural	
Religious	

Lesson 7: The Mixture and Exchange of the Cultures of the ethnic people of Chakma, Marma, Saontal and Rakhain with Bengalees of Bangladesh

The people of Bangladesh came into contact with different cultures and have received different aspects of those cultures. The exchange of the elements of one culture with another creates cultural blending which forms a basis of inter-cultural relationship among the people. The closer and more permanent this inter-relationship becomes, the more balanced a communication will be established among different cultures.

The minority ethnic people of Bangladesh have been living with the Bengalees in this land for a long time. To meet the necessities of their life, the minority ethnic people have received many elements of Bengalee culture, so is done by the Bengalees. As a result, inter-dependence among the people has increased. This has made Bangladesh a country of multi-cultures.

Language: The words used in Bengalee like 'Kuri', 'Gonda', 'Ponn', 'Golmal', 'Hoi-Choi', 'Abol-Tabol', 'Ta-Ti', 'Thon-Thon', 'Kon-Kon', 'Von-Von' etc. have come from the vocabulary of different ethnic people. Besides 'Langol', 'Joyal', 'Dheki', 'Kula', 'Moi', 'Dori', 'Kaste', 'Panchni', 'Nirani', 'Hal', 'Paal', 'Dar', 'Logi', 'Boitha', 'Bata', fishing instruments like 'Polo', 'Dula', 'Koch', 'Chai', 'Borshi' etc. have also come from the language of the ethnic people. Linguists have found that the language of Chakma is intricately related with Bengalee, Pali, Oria and Ohomia and they are similar too.

Festivals: New year celebration of the minority ethnic people of Chittagong Hill Tracts and Pahela Boishakh of Bengalees have become synonymous now a days. New paddy harvesting 'Nabanno' celebration of the Bengalees and 'Wangala' of the ethnic people are kneaded with the same string.

Games and sports: The participation of the people of different ethnic groups in different games and sports of Bangladesh is noticeable. Several ethnic women are now playing in the National Women Football and Hockey team. This actually upholds the blending and exchange between the Bengalees and the ethnic people.

Economy: The crops and goods produced and made by the ethnic people fulfill the demand of the whole country. Betel-leaf of the Khasia, orange of the Khasia and Monipuri, spice of the Hills, paddy of North Bengal, pineapple of the Garo meet the demand of all and contribute to national economy. The sharee and Shal of the Monipuri of Sylhet not only meet national demand but also they are exported to foreign countries. This really enriches the fund of foreign currency.

Culture: The people of the minority ethnic groups are getting accustomed to the dress and food habits of the Bengalees. Along with their traditional dresses, ornaments, food habits they are now using shirts, pants, three pieces, ornaments (imitation) and eating rice, fish and soft drinks of the Bengalees in their life. The dance of the Monipuri has earned popularity of all. Moreover, the 'Jhumur dance' of the Saontals 'Bamboo dance' of the Chakmas and 'Bottle dance' of the Tripuras are also popular to all. This has created a bridge for cultural gathering and exchange. As a result, inter-relationship has become much stronger.

Politics: The contribution of the people of minority ethnic groups in the movement for independence and liberation war is unforgettable. This is a burning example of the blending of political culture and exchange of the Bengalees and the ethnic people. The people of the minority ethnic groups like Chakma, Marma, Mong, Rakhain, Saontal, Orai, Malpahari, Garo etc. participated in the liberation war and fought against the Pakistani forces. Many of them died in the war too.

Thus with the use of language and through economic, cultural and political activities the ethnic people and the Bengalees have come closer to one another and thus have made their mutual relationship stronger.

Exersice

MCQ

1. Which minority ethnic group in Bangladesh does the name of the language 'Achik-khusik' belong to?

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a. Chakma | b. Garo |
| c. Marma | d. Saontal |

2. Which is the significant historical incident of Indian Subcontinent in 19th century?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a. Garo Rebel | b. Rakhain Rebel |
| c. Saontal Rebel | d. Khasia Rebel |

3. The features of the Marmas are—

- i. to build houses at the height of 6-7 feet from plain land
- ii. matrilineal family
- iii. skill in handicrafts

Which one of the following is true?

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| a. i | b. i & ii |
| c. ii & iii | d. i, ii & iii |

Read the following stem and answer the questions 4 and 5.

Sumaiya went to visit Cox's Bazar with her parents after her annual examination. Going there, she found people of some minority ethnic groups living in houses built on Macha (pillar-platform). The complexion of their face is round, colour of the body is bright.

4. What is the name of the minority ethnic group that Sumaiya saw?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a. Chakma | b. Marma |
| c. Saontal | d. Rakhain |

5. The cultural feature of the minority ethnic group seen by Sumaiya is –

- i. father is the head of the family
- ii. main livelihood is agriculture
- iii. houses are made of bamboo and straw

Which one of the following is true?

- a. i
- b. i & ii
- c. ii & iii
- d. i, ii & iii

Creative Questions

1. Niru is a hill girl. She lives in Chittagong Hill Tracts. People of their group also live in Arunachal outside Bangladesh. Niru went to visit her friend, Suvra's village home in Mymensingh with Suvra. She became very surprised seeing an incident. She observed that all the members of Suvra's family were giving priority to her mother's opinions. Besides, she got an opportunity to have close observation of the religious behaviours of Suvra and others.
 - a. What is the Head of the village of the Marma called?
 - b. How is a balanced communication among different cultures established?
 - c. Explain the cultural life of Niru.
 - d. 'There are differences between the social life of Niru and that of Suvra'. Analyze the statement.
2. The three friends Mathin Chakma, Antora Saha and Arun were enjoying the function of Pahela Boishakh under the banyan tree at Ramna. After the presentation of the singers of Chhayonot they suddenly saw four dancers of Khagrachhari were performing dance. They were wearing Anji and Thami.
 - a. What is the greatest festival of the Chakmas?
 - b. What is 'Mewa'?
 - c. Which minority ethnic groups are the four dancers representing in the stem? Explain it.
 - d. 'Today Boishabi and Pahela Boishakh have come together at a single point'. Analyze the statement in the light of the stem.

Chapter Twelve

Natural Resources of Bangladesh

All objects got from nature are called natural resources. Man gathers these resources from nature. As a result, man's economic and social life advances. Social and economic condition of a country can be improved by planned utilization of natural resources.

By the end of this lesson we will be able to-

- Describe different natural resources of Bangladesh like forest, water, agriculture, mineral and fisheries,
- Analyze the relationship between natural resources and socio-economic development of Bangladesh,
- Describe bio-diversity in Bangladesh,
- Give an account of the main industries of Bangladesh like jute, cloth, sugar, cement, medicine, garment, prawn/ shrimp, tea, leather, cotton, tobacco etc.,
- Explain the contribution of these industries to the socio-economic development of Bangladesh,
- Realize the importance of bio-diversity and natural resources and play a role to preserve them.

Lesson-1: Diverse Natural Resources of Bangladesh

There are diverse valuable resources in nature such as water, air, soil, animals, crops, minerals etc. Man transforms and utilizes these natural objects according to their demand. In this chapter we will discuss natural resources of Bangladesh.

1. Soil: Soil is a valuable gift of nature in Bangladesh. The plain land of this country is very fertile. In most areas three crops are grown annually. One-tenth of the country is mountainous. There are abundant animal, forest and mineral resources in mountains.

2. Rivers: Bangladesh is riverine. There are many big and small rivers in this country. The rivers are easy means for cargo transport and communication. Electricity can be produced from current of rivers. Besides, our rivers abound with fish resources.

3. Mine resources: Many valuable minerals are there under earth in Bangladesh. Among them coal, gas, lime-stone, china clay and silica are mentionable.

4. Forest resources: The total forest area of Bangladesh is 24,983 square kilometers. 16 percent of total land area of the country is forest. There is valuable vegetation in forests. They are used to make our home and furniture. Besides, there are bird and animal resources in forests. Forests are invaluable in maintaining ecological balance. We need much more forest land.

5. Fish resources: There are many rivers and canals in Bangladesh along with the Bay of Bengal on the south. There are a huge number of sweet water fishes in these low lands, rivers, canals. Besides, sea-fishes are also catering to our food demand. Many people live by fishing.

6. Animal resources: Among our animal resources, there are cows, buffaloes, goats, rams, fowls etc. They are domestic animals. Besides, there are many kinds of birds in the country.

7. Sea/ Marine resources: There lies the Bay of Bengal covering the southern region of Bangladesh. The three sea-ports Chittagong, Mongla and Payra have developed along the sea coast. We produce salt from sea water. Besides, we have a huge quantity of fishes from the sea.

These are our important natural resources. It is true, that some resources are not enough compared to our population. But the country can become rich with limited resources if these are properly utilized through careful planning.

Activity Make a list of natural resources of Bangladesh. Write a report on how these resources are making our life rich.

Lesson-2: Role of Natural Resources in Socio-economic Development

Man does a variety of jobs for living. These are man's economic activities. Social system builds up on the base of these economic activities.

In ancient period man used to gather fruits from forests and ate meat after hunting animals. Later they learnt how to grow crops and build up agrarian social system. Man's socio-economic system has been built up centering on the production, distribution and consumption of food and other commodities.

All the resources man used since ancient age to middle up age were natural resources. Man has transformed natural resources for their own use. In the modern age, man has learnt to dig out minerals such as coal, iron, stone, gold, silver, gas etc. They are utilizing natural resources with greater skills and inventing many modern devices. In this way man has been improving fast their socio-economic condition.

Role of natural resources in development of Bangladesh: Natural resources of Bangladesh are limited. On the other hand, the population is very big compared to the resources. So we have to use natural resources by proper planning

Production and creating employment: Ours is an agrarian country. The soil is also very fertile. Agricultural production will be much higher by proper utilization of this fertile soil. Industrialization too should be in a planned way. If we use advanced technology in agriculture, production will rise and new employments will be created in villages. As a result, rural people will not rush to towns for employment.

Meeting demands of balanced diet: The utilization of three kinds of animal resources namely cattle, fowl and fish have increased in the country. As a result, the demand of balanced diet is being met. On the other hand, lacs of farms are growing to provide employment for many.

Providing irrigation facilities: We can irrigate our agricultural land with water of our rivers, canals, low lands, haors. As a result, agricultural production can be raised in dry season too.

Industrial development and trade expansion: The gas, coal and limestone of the country are also utilized. These natural resources are being used and industry is expanding.

Forest resources: We use forest resources in building houses and making furniture. Again, forest resources play an important role in reducing temperature for this reason. We have to further increase our forest resources in a planned way. By proper utilization of country's natural resources, the agriculture and industry will develop and employment opportunities will be generated.

Lesson-3: Bio-diversity in Bangladesh

Bio-diversity: The way in which diverse living beings live in nature is plainly called bio-diversity. The animal world along with man, animals and insects live maintaining a balance in nature. Different flora and fauna live or die due to various changes in climate and temperature. Due to the change in temperature and climate, many of the living beings which used to exist millions of years ago in the earth's climate are now extinct. The existence, reproduction and evolution of all living beings are going on in nature in a balanced way. Living beings are symbiotically dependent. Animals live by inhaling oxygen exhaled by green plants in air. On the other hand, plants get necessary nitrogen from animals. Different animals in the forest live by hunting one another. The reproduction of living beings occurs in a similar way. The flora and fauna in the Sunderbans are damaged in cyclones and again it becomes filled with the same as per the law of nature.

The condition of bio-diversity in Bangladesh

Once upon a time, Bangladesh abounded with forests, animals and birds. Low marshes abounded with aquatic animals. Houses, roads and towns are now being built filling water bodies due to the increase of country's population which is leaving a bad impact on bio-diversity. The normal flow of water is hampered due to the building of houses and roads. As a result, reproduction of aquatic animals and fishes is hampered.

The cultivable land has diminished due to the building of houses, roads and towns. The fertility of land is damaged by chemical wastes due to unplanned industrialization. The use of chemical fertilizer and pesticides has been a must to enhance food production to feed our increased population. As a consequence reproduction of fishes, insects and birds is hampered. For that reason bio-diversity is also affected.

There has been a pressure on plant, animal and fish resources due to the increase of country's population. Gas and water supply in urban areas has got reduced. Temperature in rural areas has increased too due to the decrease of vegetation. It will be devastating for us to let bio-diversity be affected. We have to be conscious and active immediately to face this danger.

Dos in protecting bio-diversity

- Population should be reduced;
- Cultivable land should not be spoiled;
- Policy to protect bio-diversity in agro-production should be adopted;
- Fertilizer and pesticide should not be used unnecessarily;
- Normal flow of water should not be blocked;
- Water reservoir should be built and water should be reserved;
- Rules should be obeyed in using chemicals;
- Law of nature should be followed in consumption of minerals;
- Forest resources should be increased and more forest should be created in the country;
- Animal and fish resources should be protected and increased;
- The highest vigilance should be adopted in individual and government levels to protect bio-diversity;
- It should be remembered that bio-diversity in Bangladesh is under absolute threat.

Activity Write a report reflecting the real situation of bio-diversity in Bangladesh.

Lesson-4: Main Industries in Bangladesh

Industry is a vital sector of Bangladesh economy. The contribution of this sector is gradually increasing. Local and foreign entrepreneurs have already established a good number of industries in Bangladesh which leave a major impact on socio-economic life. Following are the descriptions of major industries in Bangladesh:

Jute industry: Jute industry started with the establishment of Adamjee Jute Mill at Narayanganj in 1951. Once, the main cash crop of the farmers was jute in our country. The farmers used to meet family's monetary demand by selling jute. There are 76 jute mills in the country now. Once, the jute mills used to produce jute sacs only. Now, new possibilities for jute products are opening and will open in the future too. Bangladesh has earned 32 crore US dollars exporting jute products in the financial year 2009-2010.

Textile industry: There were only 8 textile mills in the country in 1947. There are a lot of textile and spinning mills in Dhaka, Camilla, Noakhali, Chittagong, Tangail etc. It is possible in Bangladesh to increase production in this industry using comparatively less capital and more labourers. Textile had a major role in the initial phase of industrialization. The amount of cotton produced was 172.08 million kg. and the amount of cloths produced was 56.54 million meters during the financial year 2011-2012.

Garment industry: Recently the ready-made garment industry has advanced remarkably in Bangladesh. The progress of this industry started in the eighties of the last century. Within a very short time this industry has proved to be the largest export-oriented one in the country. There are more than three thousand units of garment industry at present in the country. More than 40 lac labourers are working in them. Bangladesh earns a huge foreign currency by exporting garments to the US and European countries. Bangladesh earned 8090 million US dollars by exporting ready-made garments up to March of 2012-2013 financial year.

Sugar industry: Bangladesh produces a huge amount of sugarcane. Sugar and gur (*molast*) are produced from sugarcane. The first sugar mill was established at Gopalpur in Natore in 1933. At present the country has 17 sugar mills. Enough sugar is not produced in the country to meet our demand. So Bangladesh has to import a huge quantity of sugar from foreign countries every year. The amount of sugar produced in the financial year 2011-2012 was 69.31 thousand metric tons.

Paper industry: Paper industry in the country started with the establishment of Karnafuli Paper Mills at Chandraghona in 1953. Paper production started using local bamboo and cane as raw materials. There are a number of paper mills in both public and private sectors in the country now. Besides the public sector mills of Karnafuli, Pakshi, Khulna Hardboard and Newsprint, private sector mills of Basundhara and Magura paper mills are major industries. The amount of paper produced in the financial year 2011-2012 was 53.16 thousand metric tons.

Fertilizer industry: The enterprise of producing fertilizer was taken with the objective of increasing food production in agro-based Bangladesh. The first natural gas based fertilizer factory was established at Fenchugonj, Sylhet in 1961. In the country, 6 urea and one TSP fertilizer factory are operational now. The production of these factories is not sufficient for the demand of fertilizer in Bangladesh. We need to import a huge amount of fertilizer from foreign countries. In the financial year 2011- 2012 the amount of fertilizer production was 1047.21 thousand metric tons.

Cement industry: A huge amount of cement is required to build up concrete houses, buildings as well as cities. Cement is produced combining lime stone and natural gas. The cement industry in this country was initiated with the establishment of Chatak Cement Factory in 1940. In Bangladesh there are 12 big and medium cement factories now. Only half of the total demand of cement in the country is produced in these factories. We have to import the rest from overseas. The amount of cement produced in the financial year 2011-2012 was 3197.11 thousand metric tons.

Drug industry: Drug is seen as a prospective industry in Bangladesh now. Once, we had to import drugs spending a huge foreign currency. Now both in public and private sectors, a good number of drug industries have been set up which are not only meeting almost all our huge demand but also exporting a good amount of drugs to foreign countries. Drug is really considered by many in Bangladesh now as a promising export-oriented industrial sector. In the financial year 2011-2012 Bangladesh exported drug of Tk. 20 crore.

Leather industry: A huge number of cows, goats and buffaloes are reared in Bangladesh. Leather industry or tannery started long ago in this country. Leather industry has no match in producing shoes and bags. Now some leather industries have been established in the country which are producing high quality things along with shoes, bags from hides of local cows, goats and buffaloes. Some companies are exporting their products too. Bangladesh has earned 19 crore million US dollars exporting shoes overseas in the financial year 2008-09. In the same year we have earned 18 crore US dollars by exporting shoes. The amount of leather and leather goods produced during the financial year 2011-2012 was 10.14 million square meters.

Tea industry: Tea is one of the very old industries in Bangladesh. Abundant tea is produced in Sylhet. Besides, tea is now being produced in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Dinajpur and Panchagarh too. Tea-leaf is processed to make it worthy of drinking. Bangladesh also exports tea overseas after meeting internal demand. The amount of tea produced in the financial year 2011-2012 was 61.01 thousand metric tons in Bangladesh.

Cotton: Cotton is a cash crop of Bangladesh. Cotton is being commercially cultivated at present. The climate and soil of our country is suitable for cotton cultivation. But the production is less than the demand. As a result, we need to import most of the cotton to meet our demand. In the financial year 2010-11 we produced 14 thousand metric tons cotton.

Tobacco: Tobacco is produced almost in every region of Bangladesh. It is cultivated in winter. North Bengal is famous for tobacco cultivation. Besides, Chittagong Hill Tracts also produce a good amount of tobacco. In the financial year 2010-2011 the production of tobacco was 79 thousand metric tons. Bangladesh is not self-reliant in tobacco cultivation. So we need to import a large amount of tobacco and tobacco goods every year.

Prawn/ Shrimp: The importance of shrimp in the economy of Bangladesh is unlimited. At present shrimp is one of the foreign exchange earning goods of Bangladesh. So it is called 'White gold'. In the financial year 2014-15 the production of shrimp from farms was 2.27 lac metric tons.

Besides, there are varieties of small and big industries too. New industries are emerging. Varieties of commodities are being produced in these industries which are playing an important role in meeting our demands.

Activity Make a list of industrial sectors in Bangladesh and identify their importance.

Lesson-5: The Contribution of Industry to Socio-economic Development of Bangladesh.

Industry in socio-economic development: Quick industrialization is taking place in the context of the present world order. Man is producing varieties of commodities applying latest technologies. They are trading those commodities to maintain their livelihood. Human enterprise, capital and research and experience play the major role in the development of industries. All countries are now taking up liberal policies for rapid industrialization and inviting local and foreign entrepreneurs to invest and establish industries in their own countries. As a result, massive development is coming in economy. Economic development helps bring changes in the condition of people.

So there is no alternative to industrial growth for rapid socio-economic change or development of the country. Growth in industry sector is essential even for the development of agriculture or service sectors. Those sectors are now developing highly by using machine and technology. So the socio-economic condition of a farmer has also been deeply related to industrialization. Farmers are now growing more food by using industry and technology. In addition to meeting own food demand, they are being able to meet other demands too by selling crops in the market. So a farmer's livelihood has been more secured socially than that was ever before.

The impact of industrial development in Bangladesh: The pressure of population growth in Bangladesh is very high. Only agriculture is not able to provide a well off life for all people. In this context, labourers and employees are being able to remove domestic poverty by working in mills and factories. Many are working with handsome salaries after acquiring skills and experiences. In this way opportunities for livelihood are being created outside agriculture for a large number of people. About 40 lac people in Bangladesh are now directly linked with garment sector only. A major portion of them are women who joined garment sector to alleviate their poverty. They have grown up as self-reliant people. Many of them are acquiring further skills through study and training side by side of their work. They are trying to rear up their children as worthy citizens through proper education.

Besides garments, there are other sectors too where lacs of people coming from rural areas are being employed for livelihood. Thus, coming in touch with industry and technology, they are trying to improve their economic condition on one hand, on the other hand they are having socially the opportunities of new housing, education, medicare, knowledge, science etc. As a result, the socio-economic condition of the country is rapidly changing. In urban areas, the number of lower middle class, middle class and the rich is higher than that of the extreme poor. People are joining new professions along with job, trade and commerce, teaching, law etc. Thus the socio-economic livelihood that people are developing after coming in touch with industry and technology is plainly called modern life style. Developed countries of the world have been able to build up a developed socio-economic system through the development of industry. Now, we will also be able to build up a developed socio-economic system by dint of rapid expansion of industry, information technology and science.

Activity

Identify the areas having the impact of the development of industry.

Exercise

MCQ

1. Mongla is a—

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| a. land port | c. river port |
| b. air port | d. sea port |

2. The way of decreasing rural people's tendency of moving to cities is —

- i. development of communication
- ii. using developed technology in agriculture
- iii. creating employment in newer professions.

Which of the following is correct?

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| a. i | b. i & iii |
| c. i & ii | d. ii & iii |

Read the stem below and answer questions 3 and 4.

Mr. Hasan has a large garden house at Sonargaon in Narayanganj district. There are many fruit trees like mango, jack-fruit, lichi, guava in the garden. Besides, there are several species of wooden trees such as mehogani, shegun, neem, gazari etc. Sometimes, he goes to visit his garden house with his family. His younger son, Limon, moves around and sees everything. He becomes delighted seeing mangoes and jackfruits on the trees. He gets much pleasure listening to the chirping of different species of birds. He feels here cooler than in the house.

3. Which natural resources does Mr. Hasan's garden belong to?

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a. forest resources | b. mineral resources |
| c. fish resources | d. animal resources |

4. The important contribution of those resources to socio-economic development is –

- i. to meet the want of balanced diet
- ii. to provide raw materials for industries
- iii. to maintain balance in nature.

Which of the following is correct?

- a. i & ii
- b. ii & iii
- c. i & iii
- d. i, ii & iii

Creative Questions

1. Ratan has come to visit a fertilizer factory at Ghorasal with his friends. He finds the use of natural gas as raw material in this industry. At the same time he also comes to know the direct role of the product of this industry in the enhancement of agricultural productivity.
 - a. Which organization initiates the starting of jute industry?
 - b. Describe the largest export-oriented industry in Bangladesh.
 - c. Explain the industry visited by Ratan.
 - d. 'The relation of industrialization with farmer's socio-economic development is clear in Ratan's experience.' -Justify.
2. Nadia was walking along a road in Bhola town with her father. Suddenly noticing a crowd she went near and saw that water was coming out of a tube-well. As soon as a boy held an ignited match stick near it, flame of fire came out. In answer to Nadia's question her father said that one kind of gaseous thing got mixed with water and so such a thing happened. He added, the concerned gaseous thing is used as fuel at home and in mills and factories.
 - a. Which is the valuable natural resource of Bangladesh?
 - b. Describe the relation of livelihood with fish resources.
 - c. Explain the importance of the resources seen by Nadia.
 - d. 'Abundance of that resource is complementary to the socio-economic development of the country'. Give reasons supporting this statement.

Chapter Thirteen

Bangladesh and Various Regional and International Associate Organizations

The present world consists of 195 countries. They are situated in different parts of the world. They are independent countries, but in the present world no country can run alone without the help of others. They are to depend on one another economically, socially, culturally and even politically. They are to cooperate with one another for national development as well as global peace. Let's have an example. As a developing country Bangladesh has many problems in the fields of food, health, education etc. The government of Bangladesh alone cannot solve these problems. So the country has to depend on other nations and organizations. Similarly other nations in the world have their own problems. To solve these problems and to build up a peaceful world, many regional and international organizations are formed in the world with everyone's cooperation. The regional organizations are working for the countries of a particular region. Some of them are SAARC, ASEAN, European Union, African Union etc. On the other hand, some organizations are working for international community. They are the United Nations, Non-Alliance Movement, OIC, UNESCO, UNICEF, FAO, UNFPA, NATO, UNDP, WHO etc. We knew about many international organizations in Class Six and Seven. In Class Eight we will know about UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP, FAO, UNFPA and WHO. This chapter focuses on some of the regional and international organizations here.

By the end of this chapter we will be able to -

- Explain the importance of international co-operation among different countries of the world,
- Give brief description of the formation, functions and purposes of mentionable international assisting organizations like UNICEFF, UNESCO, UNDP, FAO and UNFP,
- Evaluate the role of these organizations to develop international co-operation and relationship,
- Analyze the involvement of Bangladesh in different organizations,
- Be inspired about international friendship and cooperation.

Lesson-1: United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF is a special organization of the UN. It serves the children of different countries of the world particularly the developing countries of the world. It works with a view to developing maternal and children health, nutrition and prevention of diseases, primary health care, primary education, and sanitation and women development. UNICEF was established in 1946 with a view to providing relief to the children affected during the Second World War. After 1950 it works for the welfare and development of the children of the least developed and developing countries of the world. The headquarters of UNICEF is situated in New York of the United States of America. UNICEF won Nobel Prize for peace in 1965. UNICEF established its office in Dhaka in 1951 but it started working regularly for the development of women and Children from 1977.

Activity What types of activities does UNICEF do in the third world countries?

2: United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

This is a social organization of the UN. It stands for the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization i.e. it is responsible for the educational, scientific and cultural activities of the United Nations. It was established in 1946. Its head office is in Paris, the capital city of France. Presently 189 countries are its members. The main objectives of UNESCO are to ensure peace and security for the world through increasing cooperation in the fields of education, science, culture and communications. UNESCO has been working with a view to arousing respect for justice, rules of law and human rights. UNESCO works mainly in four areas: education, science, culture and communications.

Bangladesh joined UNESCO on 27th October, 1972. The Govt. of Bangladesh formed the UNESCO commission in 1973. This organization helps UNESCO to implement their activities in Bangladesh. UNESCO has significant roles in eliminating illiteracy. The organization has special interest in adult education, science education, communication development, and preserving cultural heritage. 21st February, our Language Martyr Day, has been acknowledged as International Mother Language Day owing to the support of UNESCO. Besides, UNESCO has extended their help to preserve heritages of the Sundarbans and others as well such as the sixty dome- mosque (Shat Gombuj Masjid) in Bagerhat and Paharpur Bouddho Bihar in Naogaon.

Activity Evaluate the role of UNESCO for its development activities to develop Bangladesh.

Lesson-3: United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

UNDP was formed in 1965. It stands for the United Nations Development Programme. It implements and monitors worldwide development works of the UN. Its headquarter is in New York.

To eradicate poverty from the world and to help the developing countries develop are the main purposes of UNDP. This organization mainly works with six areas such as establishing democratic government, eradicating poverty, facing crisis, protecting environment and preserving energy, information and communication technology, HIV and AIDS.

UNDP has been working for the development of Bangladesh since 1972. UNDP helps Bangladesh to eradicate poverty, to develop socio-economic condition in rural areas, to develop women, to establish good governance and democracy, to develop environment etc.

Activity Evaluate the role of UNDP to develop Bangladesh.

Lesson-4: Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)

FAO stands for the Food and Agricultural Organization. It came into existence in 1945. Now it has 187 member states. Its headquarter is in Rome, the capital city of Italy. The organization has been fighting against poverty around the world. The main objectives of FAO are to ensure food security, agricultural production, and standard life of people by abolishing hunger and malnutrition.

Bangladesh is a member state of FAO. It has a branch in Dhaka. FAO has dominant roles in the development of food and agriculture in Bangladesh. Our country is not self-sufficient in food. On the top of that, due to natural disasters often our crops are damaged resulting in food crisis. FAO supplies essential guidelines to the Govt. to come out of this problem. Apart from this, FAO extends support in food supply, agricultural development, and emergency situation management. At the same time, the organization extends technical supports for small and peripheral farmers who are victims of natural disasters.

Activity Assess the role of FAO to solve food problem in Bangladesh.

Lesson-5: World Health Organization (WHO)

The elaborated form of WHO is World Health Organization. WHO works as a coordinating organization for public health in different countries of the world. It started working on 7th April, 1948. Its headquarters is in Geneva, Switzerland. The main objective of the organization is to ensure best health facilities for the people of different parts in the world. Naturally this organization has major roles in the development of public health in Bangladesh. This organization has remarkable contribution in eliminating infectious diseases from the country and preventing six deadly diseases such as measles, diphtheria, tetanus, tuberculosis, polio and hooping cough of children. Not only that, the organization is also working to get rid of malaria, ensures pure drinking water, improves sewerage system, and reduces child and mother mortality rate. WHO has notable achievements in controlling cholera and diarrhoea.

Activity Describe the role of WHO in preventing six deadly diseases of children in the world.

Lesson-6: United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

The elaborated form of UNFPA is United Nations Fund for Population Activities. UNFPA was founded in 1969. Its headquarters is in New York. More than 140 countries around the world are its members. UNFPA runs its activities through its regional offices in the different parts of the world. The main objective of the organization is to supply necessary consultation and assistance for solving population problems in the developing countries. It helps the developing countries adopt population policy and implement them by providing population information.

Bangladesh is an overpopulated country. This over population is a big problem for the country. UNFPA is helping Bangladesh to solve this problem for a long time. It also gives advice and cooperation to Bangladesh to expedite family planning programme and women empowerment. With the cooperation of this organization, a new department named Population Sciences has been introduced in Dhaka University. This department teaches many issues on population at home and abroad and runs research programmes on related matters.

Activity Evaluate the roles of UNFPA in controlling the population of Bangladesh.

Exercise

MCQ

1. Where is the International Court of Justice situated?

- a. Geneva
- b. The Hague
- c. New York
- d. Paris

2. Where is the headquarters of FAO situated?

- a. Geneva
- b. New York
- c. Rome
- d. Paris

3. UNFPA works to—

- i. turn population into human resource
- ii. implement family planning.
- iii. make population self-reliant.

Which of the following is true?

- a. i
- b. i & ii
- c. ii
- d. i & iii

4. As the permanent members of the security council have ‘veto’ power they can—

- i. declare war against any country.
- ii. Cancel or postpone any decision taken by the security council.
- iii. Go for any conflict resolution.

Which of the following is correct?

- a. i
- b. ii
- c. ii & iii
- d. i & iii

Read the following stem and answer questions 5 and 6.

Mr Shamim and Mr Hanif are neighbours. Mr Shamim's baby was suffering from measles. Mr Hanif went to see the baby and came to know that Mr Shamim did not vaccinate him. After knowing this, Mr Hanif told Mr Shamim that vaccines for 6 deadly diseases are supplied free of cost to protect child health. Since he vaccinated his babies timely, they are not suffering from those diseases.

5. What played the most important role to keep Mr Hanif's babies fit?

- a. UNESCO
- b. UNICEF
- c. WHO
- d. FAO

6. What are the main objectives of that organisation to take this project?

- a. to ensure the best health facilities for everyone in this world.
- b. to provide free treatment for the rural and poor people in the world.
- c. to ensure health service for the third world countries.
- d. to provide health facilities to the poor countries by the rich ones.

Creative Questions

1. **Organisation-1:** The headquarters is in Paris. It has 189 member states at present.
Organisation-2: It was formed on 7th April in 1948. The headquarters is in Geneva.
 - a. How does UNFPA run its activities?
 - b. Explain the programmes of UNDP in Bangladesh.
 - c. Describe the activities of Organisation-2 in Bangladesh.
 - d. 'Organisation-1 plays role to preserve tradition in Bangladesh'. Analyze it.

2. Pial is surprised to watch National Geographic Channel as it broadcasts programmes in Bengalee. He comes to know that this practice is going on, since 21st February is recognised as International Mother Language Day. A particular international organization has vital contributions to giving Bengalee such honour. A science laboratory has been established with the assistance of that organization in his school. An internet club has also been established very recently.
- a. What is the main function of UNDP?
 - b. Why was FAO formed?
 - c. Which international organization has cooperation in Pial's school? Explain it.
 - d. Evaluate the roles of that organization in terms of its activities in Pial's school.

– THE END –

2018

Academic Year

8 - BGS

শিক্ষাই দেশকে দারিদ্র্যমুক্ত করতে পারে
– মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রী শেখ হাসিনা

পরিশ্রম উন্নতির চাবিকাঠি

নারী ও শিশু নির্যাতনের ঘটনা ঘটলে প্রতিকার ও প্রতিরোধের জন্য ন্যাশনাল হেল্পলাইন সেন্টারে
১০৯ নম্বর-এ (টোল ফ্রি, ২৪ ঘণ্টা সার্ভিস) ফোন করুন



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